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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

ROME!

Rome: A Tour of Many Days. By Sir George Head. 3 vols. 8vo. Longmans.

DURING several recent years the author spent about eighteen months in Rome, and devoted himself to the most "full, true, and particular account" here given of that city and its environs.

It is a pleasure to us to commence our Review with something like a book of travel. By reference to the *Gazettes* of the season, it will be seen how little this branch of publication has been cultivated, and how that which used to be the publisher's staple commodity has dwindled into merely occasional productions, and those generally allied to some passing interest attached by events to the places described. Texas, Mexico, California, Borneo, Servia, have been drawn from their silence and paraded into literature by War's loud trumpet; but Europe has been left to grim repose—if repose it can be called, where convulsions shake the land from every point of the compass. Is Europe then exhausted for tourists? Must the new adjustment of things take place before we can hear aught more of the Rhine, or the Rhone, or the Danube, of everlasting Switzerland or ever-changing France, of bull-baiting Spain or bull-issuing Rome, of philosophic-ridden Germany or priest-ridden Italy, of rebellious Poland or rebellion-crushing Russia? Alas! for the spinners of foreign journeys! but for the sources of the Nile, or Timbuctoo, or the moon, there is nothing for them to do or to write about. And the consequences are not of the most agreeable or instructive kind. Instead of these loose and light enough publications (it is true), which like annuals flourished and faded, leaving hardly a trace behind, we are now deluged with political controversies and polemical feuds. Even our page can hardly escape from the rancour of theological disputes, since in merely reporting the doings of the day we are obliged to begirm ourselves with a portion (small as we can help) of the odium theologicum involved in the mere description. It is evident from these facts that the physical world is at present pushed aside in book-making, and that the religious world is in a fermenting state of doubt and confusion, which threatens the great disorder if not the extinction of religion as hitherto taught, and believed and followed by mankind. Neither Christianity nor Mahometanism are what they were; what they will be, out of the seething cauldron in which they are now waving to and fro, fifty years hence, it is impossible to form an idea: all we know is, that the minds of the multitude are unsettled, and that there is no clear and certain path recognised in any direction.

Is it not a comfort, then, to be able to take up such a work as this of Sir George Head? And yet there is something frightful in it. We peruse with dismay his minute and clear descriptions of the endless treasures of Rome, the accumulation of universal empire and spiritual supremacy for ages, the glorious products and riches in art of thousands of years. We turn page after page, and dwell upon immortal sculpture and architecture, and painting, and carving, and engraving: the most precious of materials made immeasurably more precious by the skill and genius of man. And we feel that at this very hour the whole of these unparalleled and irreparable remains are in peril; and that the next news from Italy may tell us of the horrors of conflict in which they have perished. This imparts a still more striking influence to the work before us, as if it possessed the influence of a mighty drama, the last act and catastrophe of which held us in breathless expectation. *Delenda est Roma?* Let us hope not! Let us hope that

these accurate accounts will guide generations yet unborn to the view and understanding of this wonderful scene, and all its component magnificence and antiquarian wealth. Thirty pages are filled with the enumeration of the different kinds of marble, alabaster, and other valuable stones of which there are statues and ornamented buildings in Rome. It is a remarkable list, as the annexed example may show:

"*Marmo rosso antico.*—It is an extraordinary fact that neither the ancient name of this beautiful marble nor the country where it was quarried is known. The grain is extremely fine, and shining in the fracture, and the colour never bright red, but resembling liver, and marked almost invariably with numerous minute, black, crooked lines, like network, so small and faint as to be barely discernible. Livid white blotches, characteristic of a breccia marble, appear in it occasionally, and sometimes livid white veins, interlacing one another generally, but occasionally parallel, though the white, in whatever form it appears, always deteriorates the quality. Specimens have been occasionally found inclining to rose colour, and others, though very rarely, purple; others again, where the three colours, liver colour, rose colour, and purple, appear in the same block of marble. The celebrated statue of the faun in the Vatican, another statue of a faun in the museum of the Capitol, and a third statue of a faun in the Palazzo Doria, are of rosso antico. The largest masses of it in Rome are the fourteen steps leading to the high altar in the church of S. Prassede, and the two columns, eighteen palms high, in the Rospigliosi Palace."

The author observes on this subject,—

"I have by no means presumed to attempt an artistic account of the pictures, statues, and other works of ancient and modern art, which, in my descriptions of churches, palaces, &c., I have had occasion to notice; for such objects, from their multitude alone, would require far more space than is contained altogether in these volumes. I have therefore merely recorded those which particularly attracted my attention, or which, in order to convey a general idea of the style of decoration, it was indispensable to mention. But I have, on the contrary, been careful invariably to identify in every practicable instance, whether in churches or palaces, the quality of the ancient marble composing the columns and other articles, from a conviction that such a category may tend to a useful purpose, by affording the means of comparison of the columns belonging to the buildings of ancient Rome, specified by the classic writers, with those actually in existence. The quantity of ancient marble distributed in every part of the city at the present day is really astonishing; and such is the abundance of columns, portals, sheathing of walls, urns, *tazze*, large receptacles belonging to fountains, and sarcophagi, that, considering the afflictions to which Rome was subject for many centuries, from the incursions of barbarians, civil dissensions and confusions, to say nothing of the vast exportation of objects purchased by *dilettanti* travellers from all parts of Europe, nothing short of actual inspection can give an adequate idea of the reality. Besides innumerable objects, such as the above, to be seen in every quarter, the stonemasons' sheds are continually supplied with marble belonging to the ancient edifices; and in addition to the large blocks and truncated columns of marble, granite, and porphyry, in process of being converted into articles of modern furniture, other ancient columns may frequently be seen lying in reserve outside the door, where they have remained for several years neglected, till the earth has accumulated to such a degree around, that they have become half buried.

"The principal masses, however, a magnificent collection of ancient columns, are preserved in the churches where they remain, the wealth of former pagan temples, appropriated as it were by the special interposition of Providence to the service of Christianity. To identify all these columns with the buildings to which they originally belonged were no doubt impossible, though it may be generally presumed that none are very far removed from their original situation, since the founders of the churches, in times when ancient columns were to be had in profusion, would probably either choose a site for a new church in the vicinity of the columns, or transport those columns that lay nearest at hand to the buildings—as the settler in the North American forests, where trees grow in abundance, naturally chooses those in the immediate vicinity of his domicile to build a log-house. There is at all events a visible and very striking contrast between the highly finished interior of the Roman churches and the outer walls, which latter have invariably the appearance of being carelessly and hastily constructed—raised, one would think, in extreme hurry and eagerness to secure the valuable material.

"Accordingly, with regard to the one hundred and twenty-eight churches, exclusive of the seven basilicas, which are described in these volumes, I have done all that lay in my power to state the quality of all the marble columns, notwithstanding that it is no easy matter under all circumstances, and many repeated visits to the same object are frequently indispensable."

As an example of the general style of intelligence, we quote an insulated record:—

"On another day I paid a visit to the Kircherian Museum, of which the principal merit at present, since it has been eclipsed, as far as it relates to the Etruscan antiquities, by the Gregorian Museum in the Vatican, is the very complete collection of Etruscan and Roman coins, including the most perfect series of the Roman as existing, and of coinages, previous to the foundation of Rome, no less than forty specimens, arranged by Father Marchi, under a wonderfully clear and comprehensive system, with a view to exhibit the relations between the early cities of Italy. The period comprehended extends from long before the foundation of Rome to the fourth or fifth century.

"Among the ancient Etruscan articles which still remain here, the assortment of valuable rings, in cameo and in intaglio, engraved on many descriptions of precious stones, and variously mounted, is very copious. Of these one extraordinarily massive, of virgin gold, weighs one ounce and a quarter. There are also several magnificent female ornaments, bandaeus or tiaras for the head, formed in imitation of layers of leaves or sprigs of foliage; and other objects on an exceedingly minute scale, and of the most delicate workmanship, especially one that I remarked particularly, a central pendent ornament for a necklace, in the form of an urn, not more than half an inch in length, yet perfect in all its parts, and fitted with a tiny ring at the top to suspend it by. A magnifying glass of considerable power was necessary to examine its perfection. There were some articles of frosted gold very beautiful—frosted, as I understood, instead of having recourse to chemical agency, as is practised at present, by a process no one in modern times has been able to discover—the actual incorporation of gold powder with the material, so that, whether by the agency of fire or otherwise, it becomes fixed so indelibly that nothing but a file will remove it."

On another interesting point, the Jesuit Headquarters, we read:—

"On one occasion that I had the honour of being presented to the General of the Jesuits, and of seeing a part of the interior, accompanied by the friend who introduced me, we rang the bell at the entrance, which is in the Via di Aracoeli, immediately beyond the western façade of the church of Gesù, at a point where the street, swerving a little eastward, extends straight to the steps of the Capitol. Being immediately admitted by the porter, a lay brother, into a spacious hall, and thence into the waiting-room, where we remained for a short time, my attention was attracted by a well-executed oil painting above the mantel-piece, representing a miracle said to have happened to one or other member of the society, who, as is related, continued to live and preach after his heart was cut out. Here, accordingly, is represented a Jesuit dressed in his black robes, and standing up in the act of preaching, with his bosom bare, and a deep wound in his chest, from which the heart that is actually lying on the ground in front, has been extracted. In three or four minutes, however, on the return of the messenger who had been despatched to announce our arrival, being summoned to the cell of the Father Confessor of my companion, we ascended the staircase, passed along the corridor, where the silence and apparent exercise of discipline within the walls were as remarkable as I had before witnessed in the Collegio Romano, and arrived at the cell in question, overlooking the narrow street on the eastern side of the building before referred to. Notwithstanding, however, that the window overlooks the street, the owner of the room is prevented seeing any outward objects whatever, save the clouds, the sky, or a sparrow that may perchance be sitting on a house top, by the contrivance of a shutter such as belongs to all the windows of the row, made in the form of the hopper of a mill for the express purpose. The chamber, in size, was ten feet square or thereabouts, scrupulously clean and airy, the walls well white-washed, and the floor of red tiles, without a carpet; and the furniture consisted of a small camp bed on a bare trestle, a table, two chairs, a few small book-shelves suspended on the wall, and a crucifix. In this small chamber, our reverend host, gentleman of amiable manners and polished education, resided continually both winter and summer without a fire, in compliance with the ascetic habits of the order, though troubled occasionally, as he informed us, with gout and rheumatism. Presently, on being summoned to the General, we departed all three together, and passed a considerable distance along the corridor in silence as before, till our conductor suddenly stopped at the door of an apartment, and gave one very gentle rap with his knuckle. The door was immediately opened, and we were admitted into a room that served as an antechamber, though it was furnished like an office, with three or four small moveable desks and writing implements arranged upon a very large plain wooden table: and an open communication led beyond into the inner room of the General. Here we had remained but very few minutes when the General of the Jesuits entered from the inner room, and accosting us with an extraordinarily mild, gentlemanly air, that put us at once at our ease, desired us to be seated, and at the same time placed his own chair opposite to ours in a social manner, so as to form a circle. Father Rootman, or as he was styled according to his eminent position in the Society of Jesus, '*His Paternity*', is a native of Holland, and appeared about the age of forty, with regular features, naturally pale, but healthy complexion, an animated expressive countenance, active gait, and straight slender figure. Dressed in the long black robe of his order, wrapt tight, his manners were particularly free from formality or affectation, such rather as might have been expected of a well-bred person exclusively a man of the world. He spoke French fluently, and omitting the interrogatories usual on occasions of presentation, as soon as possible, he addressed us in a colloquial style, and taking advantage of the subject that naturally came uppermost, Rome, he treated it with considerable eloquence, though in a conversations

manner, descanting for the most part on the 'special protection of Providence towards the city, whither, after centuries of civil war and incursions of barbarians, pilgrims from distant countries arrive every year by thousands, to press with their bare feet the very ground that the apostles and saints had walked upon.' 'And farther,' he said, 'to contemplate with their own eyes the fulfilment of that wonderful dispensation—the extinction of the glory of Pagan Rome, and her magnificent forum, degraded by the name of '*Campo Vaccino*', and the subsequent establishment under the triumphant cross of our Saviour of Christian churches in number and splendour far exceeding all the ancient temples.'

"On taking leave, His Paternity gave orders to conduct us to the upper part of the building, where the apartments of the celebrated saint Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order, are preserved in the same state as during his life time. The apartments in question are two very small rooms, in one of which is an altar, and an effigy of S. Ignatius, modelled from the life by a lay brother, his contemporary. The figure, preserved in a glass case, is of wood or wax, dressed in the genuine garments of S. Ignatius, similar to the Jesuits' dress at present; that is, a broad shovel hat, a black robe, black stockings, and shoes buttoned at the sides. And in addition is the identical cane umbrella with which S. Ignatius was shaded from the sun in Japan while preaching to the inhabitants."

Also connected with religion:—

"With regard, however, to other common and customary acts of veneration expressed every day and everywhere by the Roman people, not only towards the pictures of the Madonna of a miraculous character, but also towards a multitude of inferior portraits of the wayside chapels, furnished with a light continually burning before the picture, with the inscription '*Santissima Maria, Madre del Dio, prege Gesu per me*', inviting people to bow the knee before it as they pass by,—there are in addition to be met in the streets occasionally a curious description of portable shrines of the Madonna and of various of the saints, transported from place to place about the country by persons of the lowest class, in appearance mountebanks, who, on what authority I know not, are permitted to expose to the view of the credulous multitude the effigy of the Madonna or of some particular saint of an influential character, and gain their livelihood by the sale of small printed papers, supposed to have acquired from its influence the properties of charmed amulets. One fellow, at present in my recollection, paraded the streets of Rome attended by his wife for several days successively, carrying on his shoulders a tall, upright wooden case, the size and form of a puppet-show, which, on arriving at an open spot or piazza, having set down and placed upright, he would open a pair of folding-doors and show the venerable figure of an aged saint whose name I did not happen to inquire, made of wax painted in natural colours, with light blue eyes of glass, and the hair and beard long and white as silver, of the natural size, moreover, and dressed in the real garments of a friar, with crucifix and rosary. He then immediately commenced haranguing the people in voluble and euphonious Italian, on the subject of the many miraculous cures of maladies performed by his saint in various places, which he himself, he said, had witnessed, until having produced, as he imagined, a sufficient impression on the minds of his hearers, or perhaps having conveyed to the wife a private signal, she, at any rate, as if at a preconcerted period, produced the amulets, which were purchased at the price of a baioocco each with great avidity. The proprietor, however, talked even on all the time without a moment's pause or hesitation, relying, as well he might, on the vigilant eye of the wife for his customers; for the woman, on her part, satisfied with the slightest look, movement, or appearance of an inclination to buy, handed over the amulets with all possible readiness across the people's shoulders, till finding the demand begin to flag, and perceiving that the proper moment had arrived for decamping, gave, I suppose, in her turn, a signal to

the husband, who then closed the doors of his saint accordingly, hoisted the box upon his back, and departed to another quarter."

It is out of the question to convey by such means as are at our command any just idea of the mass of intelligence collected by Sir G. Head. He seems to make us acquainted with every inch of Rome, and to leave nothing for future workmen to do in revealing its smallest features. The roads, the streets, the palaces, the churches, the fountains, the public buildings, and the private houses of any note, the baths, the fortifications, the arches, the cemeteries, the walls, the villas, the temples, the monuments, the theatres, the forums, the ruins, and the relics of every kind, and the inhabitants, also, are all set before us in the best possible order. In short, it is a standard work, to last like Rome!

ENGLISH ROMANCE: SWEDISH TALE.

Evelyn; or, a Journey from Stockholm to Rome, in 1847-8. By Miss Bunbury. 2 vols. Bentley.

THERE is a novelty in this "Novel," if it can truly be called, which takes it nearly out of that category, and places it almost within the title of "Tales," and altogether within that of "Travels." The tour of two ladies from Stockholm to Rome, through Germany, Switzerland, and parts of Italy, is diversified by several smaller incidents, and evolves the stories of a handsome young Swedish baron, with two loves on hand, and the previous unfortunate history of his parents; another story of Albert, Artist not *Ouvrier*, of Irish connexion; and the third or main story of Evelyn herself, which gives name to the whole, and is begun in Stockholm, retrospective of Hungary, and brought to a *dénouement* in Rome. After this outline, we need not say there is much variety, and it is pleasant enough to be enabled to add, that there is also much talent, both in the descriptive parts of the journey, and the construction of the fative. In short, Miss Bunbury is in figure-painting amusing, and in scene-painting interesting. Miss Bunbury is also capable of incident and plot, and effect in the construction of her inventions.

And now, reader, we have told you all we mean to tell of the nature of this book, except that Evelyn, the heroine, whose adventures form its staple, is a lovely and mysterious English woman, and that her lover is first seen in a white neckcloth, (or "eckeler,") amid one of the wildest landscapes of the North, and thence recognised to be a clergyman of the Church of England—a morsel of the droll to season the romantic. There is an episode, however, which we like so well, that we transfer it to our page, as an example of the writer's skill and feeling. It is of a beautiful Dahlkulla, or boatwoman, and recited by the Swedish Baron to whom we have alluded.

"Ebba lived on the banks of the Dahl river, just where it opens into a lake. She was betrothed to Erik, a young Dalecarlian; but bad times came on, and Erik was obliged to go to work in the copper-mines of Falun.

"It almost broke young Ebba's heart, to think she might one day have to leave the fair banks of the Dahl to live in the desert region and copper smoke of Falun; but to think of her Erik working down there, in those drear vaults, hid from the sunlight and pleasantness of earth, was far worse.

"Ebba resolved she would earn enough money to enable Erik to come and live with her in the pleasant cottage on the Dahl, where her father and mother had lived and worked from their marriage to their death, and where her sole ambition was to be able to live and work from her marriage to her death; and she thought if she could but earn money enough to enable him to cultivate the bit of land her parents had cultivated, and to keep on the cottage which had been their home, her toil would be as the labour of Jacob when he served for his Rachel.

"Ebba resolved not to marry Erik and go to live in the copper smoke of Falun; for then, she said, must he still work down in those tremendous vaults, which it disturbed her imagination to think even of entering. She said to him, 'Wait: we are young



and strong; better times will come, and we shall yet have some happy years to live: better a few that are bright and blessed, than many that are drear and dark."

" Yet while she spoke she felt she loved Erik more than the cottage on the Dahl, and more than the glad sunshine of Heaven. But hers was a strong woman's heart, and its love was strong and unselfish. So she told her young miner she would go and work at Stockholm, and sore against his will he saw her depart. But as she went, she said to him,

" Be true to me, Erik, for, come what may, I will be true to thee; and one day thou wilt say it was well for thee I was not now made thy wedded wife."

" So Ebba came to Stockholm, and got a boat from the owners. But the maiden was very fair to look upon, not eighteen years old, tall and strong, with a free, firm step and open brow. Her eyes were blue as the summer sky, and her hair dusky as its twilight hues, the rose of health was on her face, and love and gladness in the sound of her joyous laugh, and even in the gleam of her shiny teeth. She was beautiful with love and goodness; and she was happy at her work, for she worked for love; and love gave strength to her active arms, and hope winged the boat she led over Mälaren Zee.

" Now Ebba was too fair to pass and repass as the common Dahlkuller may do. But she had thrown around her a canopy of might, and the woman who worked for love was safe from the assaults of vice; her story was made known, and even the lovers who sought her hand in marriage despaired of shaking her purpose.

" I will work for Erik until I have got money enough to enable us to work together," she said; and thus the boat of the betrothed became a favourite one on the Mälär Zee; it was thronged from morning to night, and though half its earnings went to the owners, many a dollar rigs-geld, and dollar banco, too, were slipped into her hand for Erik the miner, together with the copper skillings that paid for the passage.

" At the close of the summer Ebba was already rich. Ah! poor girl, had she been content, and then returned to Dalecarlia, all might have gone well with her and Erik!

" But success inspired new hopes; she thought after another summer she should be able to set up Erik in the little farm. If she went back for the winter, she feared he would not suffer her to leave Dalecarlia again; and then he must still work in the mines, and she must live at Falun.

" She stayed for the winter, and she got a creditable and good employment. Now to stay for the winter in Stockholm inspires mistrust and anxiety in the peasant-homes of Dalecarlia. Yet Ebba the next summer resumed her boat-paddles, strong and good, active and happy as she had been before; and with even greater zeal did she work for Erik, because hope told her that the next winter she should work with him in the pleasant cottage on the Dahl, where her parents had lived, and that he would then work for his bride, and love her and cherish her all the days of his life.

" But jealous eyes had been on fair Ebba, and evil tongues had not been idle when the frost on the Mälär had stopped the boat-paddles. She had gained more in her first summer than many others had gained in two or three, or even four; and when the women went back to Dalecarlia, they had spread this report. It reached to Erik in the mines, and made him wonder; and when the winter came, and his betrothed did not return, it made him fear, it made him mistrust. He had not her strong human faith: the doubt he felt had never entered her heart; and she took, therefore, no steps to prevent it.

" The summer had come; the ice and snow melted off, and seemed to leave the earth ready furnished beneath them: where white had been, there green had come, and the shadowy sky was bright with sunshine: the sledges and skates were laid up, and the boats were again dancing over the Mälär Zee; and Ebba, as she went down one morning to the water, met Erik watching for her on its shore.

" His face was dark; there was no glad greeting

in his eyes. She would have flown to him and cried, 'I have worked for thee; I have been true to thee. But these dark eyes terrified her, and she gazed into them as if it were her own conscience that scowled upon her.'

" Then did Erik's words frighten her more; for they told her hers were verified; it was truly well for him she had not been made his wedded wife.

" He accused her of betraying him, of being faithless to his love.

" Ebba, for her sole reply, drew forth her bag of Swedish paper-money, and said,

" All this have I gained for thee."

" But he struck the money from her hand, and cried,

" Accursed be thy gains! Thinkest thou I would touch the wages of shame?"

" Then Ebba stood moveless, and spoke not at all.

" Erik thought she was verily guilty. He went away in his wrath; his heart was torn with passion and grief, and the false tongue which had brought him Ebba's evil report soothed him with more base slanders of her he loved.

" So he went off again, and saw her no more; and Ebba sat in her boat, but she did not now knit stockings for Erik while she waited for customers; she did not now work for Love, neither did Hope wing her boat over the shining Mälär. Her head was bowed down like the bruised bulrush; her songs ceased, for her heart was heavy; her eyes shone no more like the summer's sky; and, leaning over the side of her boat, she dropped into the deep bosom of the lake the bag of money Erik had struck from her hand. It was ill-done, they said to Ebba, for it might have been given to the poor. But, with a pale cheek and lustreless eye, Ebba replied—' Should I offer to the poor of our good Lord the wages of shame?' for the words of Erik never left her heart or lips; she verily seemed to think that as Erik believed her to be, so she was.

" Now, after a time, Erik heard in the mines what Ebba had done, and how she had buried in the lake her hard-earned money; and his heart smote him, for surely, he said, it was an upright and virtuous, a proud and unjustly wounded spirit that performed that action. So he sent to Ebba to ask her, if she knew herself to be innocent, to forgive him, and come to him, and poor though she was now, to be his wife.

" But Ebba said, ' I have no assurance of innocence or of guilt to make: rich, happy, and beloved, I would have gone to him, and have been his wife; poor, suspected, and disgraced, he shall see me no more. Tell Erik that Ebba forgave him; but wine once spilled cannot be gathered up, and confidence once lost is not easily restored. She will stay where the wages of her shame are buried, until she goes to the land where shame is no more: for her dear Lord and Master knew shame unjustly, and hid not his face from it; He will not scorn one who has known it also.'

" Her lover got the answer; but he still thought she would repent; yet when his proud love stayed all the next winter in Stockholm, he said, ' I can live without her no longer; I will go to Stockholm and bring her here; I will labour for her, and she shall work for me no longer.'

" So he set off on his journey.

" That long winter Ebba had ceased to work; they said the strong maiden was drooping; and when the summer came they thought she would no more go forth to the Mälär.

" But the snow-cleared lake was gay, and the people of Stockholm were glad: Ebba sat one morning in her boat; her head lay on her arm over its side; her comrade came down, and thought she was asleep; but when passengers were coming she shook her, and she did not awake; then they lifted up the head, and saw she would wake no more: the slandered maiden was dead; she had melted away like the snow-maiden in the first rays of the sun, and had gone to the land where shame is no more.

" Her doubtful lover came, and embraced her corpse."

" The simplicity and pathos of this, will, we trust, be a sufficient excuse for our entire adoption of it.

THE BIRDS OF SUSSEX: HAWKS.

Ornithological Rambles in Sussex: with a Systematic Catalogue of the Birds of that County, &c.
By A. E. KNOX, M.A., F.L.S., &c. Van Voorst.

WORKS of this class, when written in the true spirit of a love of nature and a hearty devotedness to the study of natural history in her own varied domains of bush and briar, forest and copse, sea-shore and bog, hedgerow and lane, fallow and cornfield, garden and wild, mountain and plain, river-side and shingle, sequestered nook and rugged ravine,

From night to morn,
From morn to dewy eve,

are the very pleasantest of the refreshments of literature. And we must say that Mr. Knox is one of the most agreeable guides it has been our good luck to accompany in these excursive rambles. Patient observation, good feeling, gentlemanly manner, scientific cultivation, and a very taking style, recommend his volume to every reader of discernment and taste, whether it be for merely ornithological information or for grateful pictures of rural scenery, enlivened by the curious and interesting habits of their winged denizens, and graphically described by the author.

The account of the heronry at Parham is a striking example of these merits, and the whole of the letters that treat of the eagle and hawk tribes are equally attractive. The notices of the flights, courses, and migrations of birds disclose particulars (the results of close attention at all seasons of the year and periods of the day and conditions of the weather) which possess us with novel intelligence, on which to endeavour to ascertain the mysteries of these remarkable phenomena. The extraordinary instinct which seems to cause and rule them is like the "more" in *Hamlet* than philosophy can find out; and the more we consider them the more we are lost in curiosity and wonder. Mr. Knox's anecdotes in regard to them, as well as others of singular character in sporting or bird-hunting for the sake of science, add another zest to his book, and render it as entertaining as it is instructive. But we have prosed enough in introducing such a production; and now let the birds sing or whistle for themselves.

The *Kestrel* or *Windhover* (*Falco tinnunculus*) is a marked favourite with our author, and he tells us,—

" Of all our *Raptore*s it is—perhaps with the exception of the barn owl—the most efficient destroyer of mice, and as a general check upon the increase of noxious small quadrupeds and reptiles, its exertions far surpass those of any other British bird of prey. Its favourite food appears to be the long-tailed field-mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*), whose depredations on the bark and upper roots of young timber and fruit trees are notorious; it is also known to consume vast quantities of beetles, which in the larva state are injurious to vegetation; and I have myself seen a female of this species seize, carry off, and ultimately kill a full-grown rat. I was walking at the time on a high road near Petworth, which was flanked on either side by a deep ditch; about a hundred yards in front lay a large heap of stones, and in the immediate neighbourhood were several newly gleaned stubble fields: over one of these hovered a female kestrel; I was admiring her graceful evolutions, and the apparent ease with which, in the face of a strong westerly breeze, she remained poised as it were in the air, when she suddenly darted over the hedge which separated the field from the road, and seized a rat which had evidently just issued from the heap of stones, and was running at the top of its speed to the opposite ditch. So rapid was the swoop, that it had not accomplished half the distance before the bird was on its back: fixing the talons of both feet across its shoulders and loins, she arose, and although evidently retarded by her writhing and squeaking burden, cleared the hedge, fluttered across a field, and alighted on a mound of earth at the farther side. By making a slight détour, and masking my advance with an intervening oak tree, I contrived to approach within thirty yards, and could perceive

that she was endeavouring to destroy the life of her victim by severing with her beak the spine about the middle of the back. Once, as if to try how far her exertions in this respect had been attended with success, she relaxed her hold of the rat, and hovered over it in the air for a few seconds, while the latter, whose vocal powers were now quite extinguished, and all its hinder parts paralysed, attempted to crawl, with the assistance of its fore legs, down the sloping edge of the mound, when the kestrel, as if satisfied that it could give her but little more trouble, or perhaps ashamed of prolonging a cruel experiment, more worthy of a cat than a falcon, again seized it with both feet, and resuming her position on the summit of the mound began to devour it, commencing at the head or back of the neck. Having suddenly made my appearance at this moment, she flew off, carrying the now dead and mutilated rat in one foot with comparative ease, and as I looked after her, I could see her continuing her flight across a wide meadow, until she topped a low hedge at the opposite side, near a large wood, in the recesses of which she could continue her repast without further interruption.

" You will perhaps think that I have described this little incident with unnecessary minuteness : I had two reasons for recording these apparently trifling details : it was the first instance I had met with of any raptorial bird relaxing its grasp of the quarry, and even quitting it, before life was extinct ; and it serves to prove that, besides being an efficient destroyer of mice, the kestrel is also check upon that most odious of all four-footed vermin, the rat.

" Ornithologists are aware that the slow-worm (*Anguis fragilis*) is constantly devoured by this bird, but it has even stronger claims to the title of ' serpent-killer.' A specimen was shot in this neighbourhood in the act of killing a large adder : the bird and reptile are both in my collection."

On the contrary, the Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*), unlike the *Kestrel*, which is the most insectivorous and useful of our *Falconidae*, is in proportion to its size and powers the most carnivorous of the family :—

" It prefers birds to quadrupeds, and from its great courage and audacity, as well as a silent and stealthy mode of approaching its unsuspecting victims, its depredations among the feathered tribe far exceed those of any of our raptorial birds. * * *

" The following is a striking instance of the blind impetuosity of this bird when in pursuit of its prey. In May, 1844, I received from Burton Park an adult male sparrowhawk in full breeding plumage, which had killed itself, or rather met its death, in a singular manner. The gardener was watering plants in the greenhouse, the door being open, when a blackbird dashed in suddenly, taking refuge between his legs, and at the same moment the glass roof above his head was broken with a loud crash, and a hawk fell dead at his feet. The force of the swoop was so great that for a moment he imagined a stone hurled from a distance to have been the cause of the fracture."

A pair of these fierce predators having levied severe contributions on young pheasants which the author was rearing under coops, he tells us the story of their fate in his usual animated manner. The keeper had orders to seek out their haunt and destroy them, and the narrative proceeds :—

" June 26. Returned home yesterday evening ; and the first object that met my eyes on driving up to the hall door was a row of dead sparrowhawks, seven in number, which D. had impaled, each upon its own peculiar stick, with its wings spread and tail expanded, as if to make the most of it : there were the Amazonian old female, and the little cock, with his dark black and red breast, and five immature birds, some of them larger than the latter.

" It was not long before Denyer made his appearance with a game-bag in his hand, and gave the following account of his successful expedition :—

" Having, with the assistance of Puttock the gardener and a bird-nesting lad, carefully examined the great wood of Dunhurst, in which direction the old sparrowhawk had flown with the young pheasant, they at last found the nest in a thick oak-tree ; it

was very broad and flat, constructed on that of a carrion crow, but apparently much enlarged, being considerably wider, although not so deep. Hearing the cries of one of the young hawks at a little distance, he concealed himself in the underwood, and waited until the old male arrived at the nest with a lark in his claws ; him he shot, and then mounted the tree to examine the nest, which he found nearly filled with dead birds which the old hawks had procured during their foraging expeditions for their young. The latter were absent, but D. could hear their sharp cries from different parts of the wood. His next care was to set a trap in the nest without removing any of its contents, and he had not waited long before he caught the female, with a young chicken in her talons. He then proceeded to empty the nest, and could scarcely trust his eyes at the sight—here he shook out upon the grass for my inspection the contents of the bag—there were fifteen young pheasants, about the size of quails—some rather larger—four young partridges, five chickens, a bullfinch, two meadow pipits, and two larks, all in a fresh state. Puttock, the gardener, who helped D. to remove them from the nest, corroborated his statement, and I certainly saw and counted the victims myself, all of which had evidently been killed by a bird of prey.

" The last operation of Denyer was to shoot the young sparrowhawks, which, although nearly full-grown and capable of flying, were unable to provide themselves with food. This he effected by remaining quietly under the tree, until the birds, whose gradually increasing hunger was evinced by their louder and more frequent cries, by degrees approached nearer to the nest, and were shot one after another, to the number of five."

" Now, what strikes me as more especially worthy of notice in this case, is the fact that the young birds are not supplied with food at a distance from the nest after they have left it, but that while these yet haunt its neighbourhood, and are still incapable of providing for themselves, the old ones convert it at once into larder and refectory, which they stock with a constant supply of freshly-killed prey, to which the others resort when pressed by hunger, and are there fed by their parents, and probably receive their first lessons in the art of plucking and breaking up their dinner.

" This will appear to be a wise provision of Nature, if we reflect upon the difficulties and delays that would attend the operation of feeding the young birds separately at this stage of their existence—when their appetite is probably the keenest—far from the nest, and at a considerable distance from each other."

On the migratory question, which Mr. Knox does not discuss, but touches incidentally on various occasions, we shall quote a few of his most striking (and to us novel) remarks :—

" I have," he says, " for a long time been inclined to believe that many British birds, usually supposed to be permanent residents, as well as those generally admitted to be summer or winter visitors, perform a double migration every year, and I may add that repeated observation has tended to strengthen me in this conviction. The numerous flocks of certain species which pass in rapid succession along the southern parts of this county in an easterly direction during the early autumn, when they are captured in great numbers by professional bird-catchers in the neighbourhood of our maritime towns, have apparently congregated from the more distant parts of the island, and are evidently bound for the continent, to which, like bipeds of a nobler race, they have no objection to make a short cut by the Straits of Dover ; but whether impelled to the performance of this pilgrimage by a desire to take up their winter quarters in a more genial climate, or by the apprehension of an insufficient supply of the favourite food of the tribe if its superabundant numbers were not relieved by timely emigration, or by an irresistible instinct of which they are unconscious, but which doubtless has been implanted in them by an all-wise Providence ; certain it is, that during the period occupied by the autumnal movement of these flocks, a far greater number of the species which they comprise pass along the shores of our county in a single day, than would be found to

occupy its entire area at any previous or subsequent time of the year.

" The advanced guard of this emigrant host usually makes its appearance in the neighbourhood of Worthing, Shoreham and Brighton, about the latter end of August or early in September, and is generally composed of detachments of meadow pipits (*Anthus pratensis*), pied wagtails (*Motacilla Yarrelli*), tree pipits (*Anthus arboreus*), and yellow wagtails (*Motacilla flava*), the two first-named species being generally understood to be permanent residents in England during the whole year. Many of those birds certainly do remain with us during the winter, but I am disposed to think that these are the natives of more northern and western counties, which, having proceeded thus far towards the south-east, are, as it were, satisfied with this partial migration, and do not cross the Channel, unless subsequently compelled to do so by unusual severity of weather at a much later period of the year.

" But the troops of these autumnal voyagers do not consist merely of dentirostral or exclusively insectivorous birds ; the conirostral tribe furnishes many recruits, goldfinches (*Carduelis elegans*), grey linnets (*Linota cannabina*), and green grosbeaks (*Coccothraustes chloris*), pass in considerable numbers ; and such multitudes of the first-named species are occasionally taken, that the market of the song-bird dealers is literally glutted with them, even their most capacious family-cages being quite filled with recently captured goldfinches ; and from this circumstance, as well as from the comparatively trifling value attached to these birds at this season—when, from the immaturity of the greater proportion of the little prisoners, and the deficient state of their plumage, the sex cannot be satisfactorily ascertained—they are frequently doomed to death, and being afterwards tied up with yellow wagtails, green grosbeaks and grey linnets, in variegated bundles, from which their own little crimson heads protrude like ripe berries, they are hawked about by the juvenile members of the bird-catching fraternity, and occasionally sold to those who can find it in their hearts to purchase such an ornithological bouquet.

" I have already said that many of our conirostral or hard-billed birds, as well as others of the dentirostral or insectivorous division of the *Insesores*, hitherto supposed to be constantly resident, at least in the south of England, leave this country in considerable flocks about the beginning of autumn, and return to it in diminished numbers during the ensuing spring. It would be taxing your patience too much if I were to transcribe from my journal all the notes and records committed to paper within the last few years which bear upon this particular subject ; such an infliction might test even your ornithological zeal too severely, and would necessarily exceed the limits of many letters ; but feeling, as I do, that the subject is one of more than common interest, I propose to select two well-known examples, which have heretofore been supposed to be constant residents in our island, the goldfinch and the pied wagtail ; the one a hard-billed bird, the other soft-billed : and an account of their migrations will be sufficient to illustrate my theory, and perhaps comprehend as much as would prove interesting to you on this subject. *

" It is worthy of remark that those pied wagtails which remain with us during the winter, do not assume the summer garb at so early a period as their travelled brethren ; indeed, on the arrival of the latter, which generally make their appearance in the full nuptial plumage, the former have but partially commenced the change, only a few black patches beginning to show on the throat, and the light grey of the back being varied with occasional feathers of a darker hue. In about a fortnight afterwards this process is complete, and at the expiration of that time the pied wagtails which have arrived from the continent, and those which have sojourned in England during the winter, present the same appearance.

" After remaining in the neighbourhood of the coast for a few days, these birds proceed inland in a northerly direction ; and any practical observer in the

interior of the county may perceive how much their numbers increase at this period. There is scarcely a pool, road-side ditch, or village horse-pond, where they may not be seen in pairs, and this in districts where, but a week before, the species was thinly distributed.

"Pied wagtails moult soon, about the end of July or early in August. The black feathers gradually disappear from the throat in both sexes, and the dorsal plumage becomes of a lighter colour in each; the back of the male being scarcely darker than that of the female during the summer, which now assumes still paler grey. Young birds of both sexes resemble the latter."

"About the middle of August there is a general move towards the sea-coast, and these birds now first appear to become gregarious."

"At this season I have frequently noticed them in considerable numbers on village commons and similar localities in the interior of the county, where they remain but a few days, making way for fresh detachments, which, in their turn pursue the same route towards the south. About the latter end of the month, or in the beginning of September, an early riser, visiting the fields in the neighbourhood of the coast, may observe them flying invariably from west to east, parallel with the shore, and following each other in constant succession. These flights continue from daylight until about ten o'clock in the forenoon; and it is a remarkable fact, that so steadily do they pursue this course, and so pertinaciously are they in adhering to it, that even a shot fired at an advancing party, and the death of more than one individual, have failed to induce the remainder to fly in a different direction; for, after opening to the right and left, their ranks have again closed, and the progress towards the east has been resumed as before."

"I have observed that their proximity to the coast during this transit from west to east seems to depend in some degree upon the character and extent of the country intervening between the Downs and the sea. For instance, in the more westerly portion of the alluvial district which may be said to extend from Chichester to Brighton, the flocks of pied wagtails are evidently less numerous, appear to be more scattered, and to occur at greater distances from the coast, than at its eastern extremity. This, I think, may be accounted for. In the neighbourhood of Chichester, Pagham, and Bognor, that flat, maritime tract attains its greatest breadth; tall hedges, well-sheltered meadows, and highly-cultivated fields lie around, and offer many inducements to these pilgrim bands to divide their forces, and even to pause in the midst of their journey, while at the same time their movements are here in some measure concealed from ordinary observation. But as they advance towards Brighton, where the bleak, naked Downs approach the sea, and the intervening plain becomes narrower, the fields being more open and the fences low and trifling, these migratory flocks seem to accumulate—to become, as it were, more concentrated—as they follow each other in rapid succession towards the east."

"It would appear that these birds—the greater part of which are the young of the year, at this time but a few months old and unequal to protracted flights—in thus steadfastly pursuing this course, are impelled by a wonderful instinct to seek the shores of the neighbouring county of Kent, from whence the voyage to the continent may be performed with ease and security. At any rate, from this period, throughout the whole county, the species continues to be comparatively but sparingly distributed, until augmented by fresh arrivals from the south during the warm days of the ensuing spring."

We conclude with a laudatory mention of the *Barn Owl*:

"The white or barn owl (*Strix flammea*), pre-eminently typical of the genus, is the most generally distributed, although by no means so common as in some other counties. Our farmers have at last discovered that the occasional disappearance of poultry from the yard, or of pigeons from the dovecot, is not to be laid to its charge, and that even the vaunted services of the cat in purging the barn and the haggard

of rats and mice, fall far short of those performed by its powerful ally, this useful and really valuable bird.

"Some of these owls have lately found a sanctuary in the yews and ivy of the churchyard at Petworth, and their hard breathing, late in the evening, has more than once arrested the attention of the passers by, who fancied that some joyful neighbour had been 'brought to,' and was reclining in an adjacent gutter, under the somniferous influence of the potations dispensed at the beer-shop, having there taken advantage of the legal indulgence 'to be drunk on the premises.'

"I have the satisfaction of exercising the rites of hospitality towards a pair of barn owls, which have for some time taken up their quarters in one of the attic roofs of the ancient ivy-covered house in which I reside. I delight in listening to the prolonged snoring of the young when I ascend the old oak stairs to the neighbourhood of their nursery, and in hearing the shriek of the parent birds on the calm summer nights as they pass to and fro near my window; for it assures me that they are still safe; and as I know that at least a qualified protection is afforded them elsewhere, and that even their arch-enemy the gamekeeper is beginning reluctantly, but gradually, to acquiesce in the general belief of their innocence and utility, I cannot help indulging the hope that this bird will eventually meet with that general encouragement and protection to which its eminent services so richly entitle it."

OLD FRIENDS WITH NEW FACES.

Eugene Aram. By Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart. Chapman and Hall.

THIS volume of the cheap edition of Sir E. Lytton's works, is rendered interesting by some new matter introduced into the preface. Sir Edward says,—

"In this edition I have made one alteration, somewhat more important than mere verbal correction. On going, with maturer judgment, over all the evidences on which Aram was condemned, I have convinced myself, that though an accomplice in the robbery of Clarke, he was free both from the pre-meditated design and the actual deed of murder. The crime, indeed, would still rest on his conscience, and insure his punishment, as necessarily incidental to the robbery in which he was an accomplice, with Houseman; but finding my convictions, that in the murder itself he had no share, borne out by the opinion of many eminent lawyers, by whom I have heard the subject discussed, I have accordingly so shaped his confession to Walter.

"Perhaps it will not be without interest to the reader, if I append to this preface an authentic specimen of Eugene Aram's composition, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of a gentleman by whose grandfather it was received, with other papers, (especially a remarkable 'Outline of a New Lexicon') during Aram's confinement in York Prison. The essay I select is, indeed, not without value in itself as a very curious and learned illustration of Popular Antiquities, and it serves also to show not only the comprehensive nature of Aram's studies, and the inquisitive eagerness of his mind, but also the fact that he was completely self-taught; for in contrast to much philological erudition, and to passages that evince considerable mastery in the higher resources of language, we may occasionally notice those lesser inaccuracies from which the writings of men solely self-educated are rarely free; indeed, Aram himself, in sending to a gentleman an elegy on Sir John Armitage, which shows much but undisciplined power of versification, says, 'I send this elegy, which, indeed, if you had not had the curiosity to desire, I could not have had the assurance to offer, scarce believe I, who was hardly taught to read, have any abilities to write.'"

The paper alluded to, as written by Aram, is on "The Melsupper and Shouting the Churn," a very primeval custom in honour of harvest-home; which the author traces to the Jews and Pagans of many

soils. He quotes a number of ancient authorities, Hebrew, Greek, and Roman, with which languages he shows an acquaintance, and also with the Celtic. As a sample of this essay we copy the following portion:—

"Upon the progress of Christianity, as was observed above, Apollo lost his divinity again, and the adoration of his deity subsided by degrees. Yet so permanent is custom, that this right of the harvest supper, together with that of the may-pole (of which last see *Vos. de Orig. and Prag. Idolatri. 1, 2*), have been preserved in Britain; and what had been anciently offered to the god, the reapers as prudently eat up themselves.

"At last the use of the meal of the new corn was neglected, and the supper, so far as meal was concerned, was made indifferently of old or new corn, as was most agreeable to the founder. And here the usage itself accounts for the name of *Melsupper* (where *mel* signifies meal, or else the instrument called with us a *Mell*, wherewith antiquity reduced their corn to meal in a mortar, which still amounts to the same thing); for provisions of meal, or of corn in furnity, &c., composed by far the greatest part in these elder and country entertainments, perfectly conformable to the simplicity of those times, places, and persons, however meanly they may now be looked upon. And as the harvest was last concluded with several preparations of meal, or brought to be ready for the mell, this term became, in a translated signification, to mean the last of other things; as, when a horse comes last in the race, they often say in the north, 'he has got the mell.'

"All the other names of this country festivity sufficiently explain themselves, except *Churn-supper*, and this is entirely different from *Melsupper*; but they generally happen so near together, that they are frequently confounded. The *Churn-supper* was always provided when all was shorn, but the *Melsupper* after all was got in. And it was called the *Churn-supper*, because, from immemorial times, it was customary to produce in a churn a great quantity of cream, and to circulate it by dishfuls to each of the rustic company, to be eaten with bread. And here sometimes very extraordinary execution has been done upon cream. And though this custom has been disused in many places, and agreeably commuted for by ale, yet it survives still, and that about Whitby and Scarborough in the east, and round about Gisburn, &c., in Craven, in the west. But, perhaps, a century or two more will put an end to it, and both the thing and name shall die. Vicarious ale is now more approved, and the *tankard* almost everywhere politely preferred to the *Churn*.

"This *Churn* (in our provincial pronunciation *Kern*) is the Hebrew *Kern*, כָּרֶן, or *Keren*, from its being circular like most horns: and it is the Latin *corona*, named so either from *radii*, resembling horns, as on some very antient coins, or from its encircling the head; so a ring of people is called *corona*. Also the Celtic *Koren*, *Keren*, or *corn*, which continues according to its old pronunciation in Cornwall, &c., and our modern word *corn* is no more than this; the antient hard sound of *k* in *corn* being softened into the aspirate *h*, as has been done in numberless instances.

"The Irish Celts also call a round stone, *clogh crene*, where the variation is merely dialectic. Hence, too, our *crane berries*, i. e. round berries, from this Celtic adjective, *crene*, round.

"N.B. The quotations from Scripture in Aram's original MS. were both in the Hebrew character, and their value in English sounds."

At the close of the volume we have another novelty of literary interest—viz., the fragments of a drama in which it was the original intention of Sir E. Lytton to embody this tragic history, and which he afterwards gave up for the Novel. It opens with Aram beset with creditors like Shakespeare's Timon; there is then a soliloquy, then the temptation to the crime, then the murder, and then, after ten years' intervention, a scene or two of his love, darkened by remorse. We copy the soliloquy (Scene II.) as a specimen:—

"Aram, Rogues thrive in ease; and fools grow rich with toil.
Wealth's wanton eye on Wisdom coldly dwells,
And turns to dote upon the green youth, Folly—
O life, vile life, with what soul-lavish love
We cling to thee—when all thy charms are fled—
Yea, the more foul thy withering aspect grows
The stealer burns our passion to possess thee.
To die: ay, there's the cure—the plashing stream
That girds these walls—the drug of the dank weeds
That rot the air below; these hoard the balm
For broken, pining, and indignant hearts.
But the witch Hope forbids me to be wise:
And, when I turn to these, Woe's only friends—

[Pointing to his books.]

And with their weird and eloquent voices, soothe
The lulled Babel of the world within.
I can but dream that my vex'd year at last
Shall find the quiet of a hermit's cell,
And far from men's rude malice or low scorn,
Beneath the loved gaze of the lambent stars;
And with the hollow rocks, and sparry caves,
And mystic waves, and music-murmuring winds—
My oracles and co-mates—watch my life
Glide down the stream of knowledge, and behold
Its waters with a musing stillness glass
The smiles of Nature and the eyes of Heaven!"

Thirty Years Since; or, The Ruined Family. By G. P. R. James, Esq. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

UNDER the title of *Delaware*, this tale was published anonymously many years ago, but is now acknowledged by Mr. James, and forms a volume of the current popular re-edition of his works (as noticed in our last *Gazette*). It was successful, and the secret kept by Mr. Cadell its publisher; and the author's reasons for the incognito experiment are so *native* and interesting to the literature he has so copiously adorned, that we cannot help thinking their perusal will be gratifying to a multitude of readers:—

"I have," he observes, "very few of those facts which critics are accustomed, in a sneering mood, to call 'interesting revelations,' to state regarding the present work; and therefore I will confine myself to the explanation of two points, which the reader may wish accounted for—namely, why I at first thought fit to publish the work anonymously, and why I have in this edition altered the title."

"Strange as it may seem, my object in writing anonymously was to humour my own mind. Every man has his oddities, and every mind its absurdities; but I think I can, in this instance, make the reader understand how it is that, if I had written the work without a full determination of withholding my name, it would have been a very different work from that which it now is, and from that which I intended it to be."

"An author who has produced several works, and gained a certain degree of reputation by them, which was my case in 1831, feels that the public expects a peculiar sort of book from him, written in a certain style, and pervaded by a certain tone, and that it, the public, will be satisfied with nothing else from his pen. This feeling acts as a restraint—greater or less, of course, according to the constitution of an author's mind; but I believe that every author feels, in some degree, shackled by his antecedents. Now, unless his mind be a very jog-trot mind indeed, there must, in the course of years, be accumulated therein a number of odd scraps—ideas, fancies, whims—which can by no means be brought into a book written in his usual and expected style; heterogeneous materials, in short, which he knows not what to do with. In these circumstances, I think it is much better for him to sit down and write an anonymous book, as a sort of Foundling Hospital for these illegitimate children of the brain. With me, at least, it is absolutely necessary that such a book should be written with the full determination that it shall be published anonymously; for, were I to entertain the least suspicion that I might be tempted to put my name to it, I should instantly fall into my usual style—my pen would lose its freedom, and the light and laughing spirit would be gone."

"In regard to the change of title, I need hardly assure my dear Public that I am always most anxious to gain its favourable attention. Now, by a little accident, I found out that, notwithstanding the general success of the work, the original title was not pleasing to many persons. In looking over the

catalogue of a circulating library, with a lady who wished to select some books to read at a watering-place, I found the name of 'Delaware; or, the Ruined Family,' and with a sneaking sort of diffidence, I gently insinuated that it might perhaps amuse her.

"'No, no,' said my fair friend. 'I dare say it is some sentimental trash. What else can be expected from the name?'

"The poor author did not venture to say another word; but he internally resolved, that if ever opportunity occurred, he would get rid of the obnoxious title.

"The work has, however, other sins besides those of title to get rid of; and for these I can only pray for a general pardon under the great seal of the Public. The most flagrant are certain anachronisms, which there would be great difficulty in removing. The story is laid at or about the year 1818 or 1819, when Old Charing-cross, hackney coaches, and watchmen, were in their glory; but, nevertheless, as it was written in 1830 and 1831, references were occasionally made to events then taking place; and, to say the truth, if anything smart presented itself to be said upon any subject, I never stopped to inquire whether it would fit the period of the tale, or not. It was, in short, a gay, dashing, rattling sort of composition, where it little mattered if a few errors of date or circumstance did find their way in. Whene'er, therefore, the reader finds any of these sins, let him imagine the author standing at his elbow, and whispering, with contrite face—PECCAVI!"

So much for the novelty in this new edition. The tale itself is of ordinary life, and worthy of its source, anonymous or avowed.

Crichton. By W. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq. Chapman and Hall.

A THIRD edition of one of the most popular of the popular author's productions hardly needed the farther influence of Hablot Browne's profuse (eighteen) and very characteristic and excellent illustrations to recommend it. But there they are, and certainly ranking with the best things the artist has ever done. The numerous figures in many of them, the well-studied expression of the countenances according to the matter in hand, the general merits of composition, and the spirit of the whole, fully agree with, and happily illustrate, the text. With regard to that text it would now be absurd to remark upon it. It has been left to the public, and the verdict pronounced, such as writers most desiderate, and the vast majority long for in vain.

Coningsby: or, The New Generation. By B. Disraeli, M.P. Colburn.

WITH a portrait of the author, by A. E. Chalon, apparently when in the transition state from boy to man. This is the fifth edition of *Coningsby*, in the cheap and convenient form of duodecimo. A brief preface explains what were Mr. Disraeli's views in writing it, and in its new shape it is sure to extend its deserved popularity through even a wider sphere than it overran at its first outbreak. Young England, indeed, is not so much heard of now as it was four years ago; but it is only quiet and sleepy, and still lies in considerable strength among bodies political. Extraordinary events convulse the world, but still we shall never regret to find the better and more practical portions of the spirit of Young England in voice and stirring "mid the crash of nations." There are beauty, freshness, and goodness in it: let the little spice of the fantastic alone.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE SCIENCES.

1. *Outlines of Astronomy.* By Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart. Longmans; Taylor.
2. *Introduction to Meteorology.* By D. P. Thomson, M.D. Blackwoods.
3. *Manual of Mineralogy.* By J. Nicol, F.R.S.E. Edinburgh: Blacks. London: Longmans.
4. *Manual of Botany.* By J. H. Balfour, M.D. Griffin and Co., London and Glasgow.
5. *An Essay on a proposed New System of Fortification.* By James Ferguson. Weale.

6. *Tables for facilitating the approximate prediction of Occultations and Eclipses.* By C. F. A. Shadwell. Bate.

7. *Tables for determining the Latitude by the simultaneous Altitudes of two Stars.* By the same.

It is not out of disrespect, but respect for the sciences, that we have classed these important publications together. To do them separate justice in detail, would require the space of an entire large quarterly review, and with our limits, even a practically useful abstract or analysis is impossible. We have therefore deemed it expedient to range them, as above, and call on our country to mark how her gifted children are not only contributing to the great progress of every branch of scientific discoveries, but after these discoveries have been made, laying down their laws, fixing their limits, and establishing data that never can be moved or disturbed in all future advances. At the head of this illustrious class stands Sir John Herschel, whose volume (1) is a masterly view of the condition of that astronomical science to which he, after his celebrated father, has contributed so much. In enlarging on his contribution to the Cabinet Cyclopaedia in 1833, the author has gone deeply beyond the elementary or explanatory character of that very able essay; and especially on the engrossing subject of *Perturbations* (by which we are to discover hosts of new heavenly bodies and systems?) addressed himself with complete intelligence to its discussion, its results, and its expectancies. The immortal Newton laid the foundations for what has since been accomplished; and the principles of the disturbing forces and laws of elliptic motion which have now been brought so prominently forward are accessions to, not variations from, his expositions in the *Principia*. Sir J. Herschel follows wisely and not servilely in this glorious course; and that such must be the method of every true astronomer may be conceded to the fact, that whilst these pages have been passing through the press, no fewer than eight new planets and satellites have been added to our celestial sphere. The analytical labours of Adams and Leverrier meet their due eulogium from this honoured authority, of which it may truly be said, "Praise from Sir Hubert Stanley, is praise indeed!"

(2.) Is a very ample work on Meteorology, its elements, its history, its effects, natural or apparently magical, its measuring instruments, and a multitude of anecdotic illustrations, which, whilst they show the wonders of the science, also demonstrate their causes and explain their phenomena. It is accordingly a work to be as popular as instructive. The atmosphere which surrounds us, and in which we live, breathe, and have our being, the medium through which we witness the various features of nature, our earth, and the marvels of the firmament above, the gases of which it is composed for good or evil, the sustenance or destruction of life, the support or blasting of the vegetable world, the dew, the rain, the hail, the snow, the sunshine and storm, the rainbow, the mirage, the lightning and the thunder, the shooting star, the fireball, the aurora, the halo, the fog, the cloud, the vapour, the light, the darkness, the wind, the whirlwind, the calm, the hurricane, and all that we observe and experience from the cradle to the grave, find places in this volume, to be accounted for, and remarkable instances of their diverging from their usual appearances to be related and explained. Thus, though in a rather graver sense, we may repeat that Dr. Thomson gives us philosophy in sport, or rather in popular manner, made instruction in earnest.

(3.) In mineralogy, as the preceding in meteorology, this is a very full and complete production. The first part comprises a general view of the principles and facts necessary to the elucidation of mineralogical science, such as the form of minerals, the different systems of crystallization, pseudomorphism, the physical and chemical properties of minerals and their classification. The second part contains the descriptions of the various mineral species, and the following plan is generally adopted,—1st. The name of the species which it has been considered most expedient to employ, followed by the most important

synonyms from the English, French and German works; 2nd. The system of crystallization to which the mineral belongs, and its chief forms and combinations more particularly characterised (these are chiefly selected from Naumann's treatise); 3rd. The physical properties are described, as fracture, cleavage, specific gravity; then follows its relation to light and the electrical and phosphorescent qualities when peculiar to it; the effects before the blowpipe and under the action of acids are next noticed, and then its chemical composition or formula, and the most important recent analyses. The latter part of the description includes the geological position and mode of occurrence of the species, the uses either in nature or in the arts, and the more important localities where it has been found.

The whole is compiled with considerable attention to the requirements of the general student, and the best as well as latest authorities on the science have been carefully collated. In this latter respect, the author's evident thorough acquaintance with German literature (he freely acknowledges his obligations) has enabled him successfully to consult the labours of Naumann, Molis, Rose, Haidinger, for the crystallographic portion; Weiss and Hartmann for the general classification; while the previous works of English and American writers have afforded much information on the general history and distribution of the various species. These, and other sources, (especially the treatise of Rammelsberg,) have enabled the author (Mr. Nicol) to give the most complete series of chemical analyses which have yet appeared in any English work, independently of which, the volume is illustrated by more than 250 neatly-executed figures of crystals, about one hundred of which are devoted to the elucidation of the different crystallic systems, the others being figures of some of the more interesting and important minerals.

It may be further added, that in order to facilitate the discovery of the names of species, a tabular arrangement of minerals is inserted, as well as a translation of Professor Rammelsberg's chemical arrangement on the principles of Berzelius.

(4.) Another Edinburgh medical gentleman, and professor of botany in that university, proves to us here, how well the students in various branches of education, under such auspices, are instructed. Besides a comprehensive view of all the departments of botany, the important application of the science to agriculture has obtained its due share of consideration; and the works of Liebig, Mulder, and our own Johnston, have furnished valuable matter for this purpose. The volume is copiously illustrated with cuts, and a fine tone of religious feeling runs through, and consecrates the whole. It is a vast field, and every day is adding to it. The index and glossary occupy about twenty pages, with some 200 entries on each, or 4000 entries.

(5.) We know nothing of fortifications—hardly a ravelin from a bastion, or an esplanade from a covered way. *Igitur*, though we accompanied Mr. Fergusson with great pleasure through his magnificent temples of India, and his resurrection of the architectural mysteries and grandeur of Egypt, we are afraid we can do him but scant service by endeavouring to penetrate into his new system of national defences. By scientific combinations he proposes to diminish the estimates of our army and navy, in a far superior way to Mr. Cobden, and still to be safer than before. The small forts, revêtements, casemates, flanking defences, &c., by which this problem is to be solved, as well as the extended fortifications at important places, at certain distances from London, entrenched camps, &c. &c., must, for us, be studied in the volume itself, regardless of this *Literary Gazette* Out-work, which can hardly pretend to be an exploded Martello Tower in the grand scheme.

(6 and 7.) Commander Shadwell's Tables, published in 1847 and 1849, bear on very important propositions in the sciences of astronomy and navigation. The first is popular and practical, endeavouring to place very recondite questions within a readily distinguishable view. The additional formulæ seem to be of useful application. The second publication

aims, and it should seem successfully, at supplying the means for determining the latitude at sea, by observing simultaneous (*olim* double) altitudes of two stars. The many diagrams prevent us from offering any more competent idea of these treatises.

SUMMARY.

Seven Tales by Seven Authors. Edited by the Author of *Frank Fairleigh*. Hoby.

THIS volume is the produce of the kindest feelings for one wronged by fortune, and to succour whom (it appears) Mr. James interested himself, and devised and contributed to this pleasing miscellany. Mr. James' tale is of the time of William Rufus, and quite worthy of the author. It is followed by *The Will*, by Miss Pardoe, in which the cleverness and spirit of Mrs. Gore are emulated in the family affairs of a scheming mother, with social relations and contingencies to match. *King Veric*, by Martin F. Tupper, comes next, and is a capital picture of Romano-Britain, founded on the coin of Veric, found last year near Guildford, and renowned by the author in the *Literary Gazette*. *The Last in the Lease*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall, has been published before, but is well worthy to be better known. The other three pieces are signalized by initials, &c., but have no names; and yet we may say of them, that they are worthy of the good company in which they appear. Upon the whole, therefore, it may be gathered that though this work is an appeal to Benevolence on behalf of a deserving object, it need, by no means, rest on that crutch for popular favour. It is really a publication which requires no pretence except its own merits, and the mass of readers will find much to interest and entertain them in its pages of different talent and complexion.

The Perambulations of a Flea. Edited by Rose Ellen Hendriks. No. I. Gilbert.

A TICKLISH title and biting subject for a young lady to manipulate, but we will see how the pretty authoress of *The Wild Rose*, *Charlotte Corday*, &c., handles them, as her numbers increase and multiply. In the first an apology is made for the non-appearance of the illustrations (which is rather unlucky), but double allowances are promised for July. The introduction leaps off in a lively style, and affords ground for presuming that the young lady's efforts will be catching.

The Pottleton Legacy. By Albert Smith. Parts IX. and X. Bogue.

In this double publication Mr. Smith has brought his tale of Town and Country to a satisfactory conclusion; and now a neat and clever volume is at the command of readers who may not have tasted the humours and smart observations on social life and character which have enlivened the Parts.

Vathek. By W. Beckford. Slater.

A NEAT little volume of a cheap series, with a brief memoir of the author, and notes.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

UNDER this title, a paragraph coming late in the week, from a valuable and esteemed correspondent, was inserted, without editorial revision, in our last *Gazette*, p. 401. It was written evidently with an imperfect knowledge of the new election rules of the Royal Society; for there is no rule "that only fifteen new members should be elected within the year." On the contrary, it is in the power of the Fellows to elect the whole or any number of the candidates proposed. The rules are for candidates, not peers, &c., that at the first ordinary meeting in March all the names proposed, arranged alphabetically, shall be announced by the Secretary, and the certificates suspended until the day of election, the first Thursday in June;—that in the first week in April a printed list, similarly arranged, containing also the names of the proposers and recommenders, &c., be sent to every Fellow;—that from such printed list of candidates, the Council shall select by ballot a number not exceeding fifteen, to be recommended to the Society for election; but no such selection by the Council shall be valid unless eleven members at least be pre-

sent and vote;—that at the first ordinary meeting in May shall be read from the chair the names of the candidates whom the Council have selected as most eligible, and immediately after such meeting a circular be sent to every Fellow, naming the day and hour of election, and inclosing a printed list of the selected candidates, with space for such alterations as any Fellow may determine to make, in pursuance of Statute X.; and this statute provides that each Fellow present and voting shall deliver in one of the above printed lists, having erased the name of any candidate or candidates for whom he does not vote; and, if he shall have thought fit, having substituted or added the name of any other candidate or candidates contained in the printed list sent to him in April. These provisions, together with the rule that any candidate who shall not have been elected shall, if his proposers so desire, continue a candidate, without reference to the date of his certificate, now mainly constitute the law of election, and appear to us to have been well framed, with a view to the gradual regeneration of the Society. Look at the present list of Fellows! and who will not exclaim within his own circle of acquaintance, however limited, how came he an F.R.S.? From personal influence only;—a Thursday dinner-party, and adjournment to the evening meeting to vote. To check this and other abuses has been, we are well aware, a most desperate struggle; and we rejoiced at the final adoption of the new chapter of the election and admission of Fellows. It may not be perfect; there may exist differences of opinion as to the numerical limitation of selection by the Council, &c.; but we cannot conceive it possible that under such a system of responsibility and publicity, a council of eleven could be guided in the selection of names "by merely personal motives." Yet such an absurd charge has appeared in print, in regard to the selected list for next Thursday's election; and the exclusion of Mr. Beck's name is considered "discreditable to the Council." The writer further gives the names of those not selected, and asserts that this list, singularly enough, exactly fifteen, "is, with one or two exceptions, as good as that of the Council." He admits the difficulty imposed upon the Council, but not the possibility of their being influenced by a desire honestly to hold the balance, and uphold the spirit of the new laws. The selections of last year and of this exhibit to us, and we trust to the liberal and enlightened of the Society, a very different view. Last year, such names as Bishop, Challis, Fergusson, Fox, Latham, Lefroy, Oldham, Playfair, Porrett, &c., were selected; and this year we have Andrews, Adams, Austen, Barry, Brodie, Dalrymple, Glaisher, Kane, Lassell, Leeson, Ramsay, Russell, Sibson, Stephenson, and Yorke. But to show more fully the working of the system, to the credit, we think, of the Council, we subjoin the April list, excluding only the proposers, the selected being in italics.

Thomas Andrews, M.D., Belfast, Member of the Royal Irish Academy; Vice-President of Queen's College, Belfast. The author of a paper published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1844, "On the Thermal Changes accompanying Basic Substitutions," for which a Royal Medal was awarded; and author of other papers published in the Phil. Trans., and in the Trans. of the Royal Irish Academy. Distinguished for his acquaintance with Chemistry.

John Couch Adams, Esq., St. John's College, Cambridge; Master of Arts, and Fellow of St. John's College. The author of a work entitled "An Explanation of the observed irregularities in the motion of Uranus, on the hypothesis of disturbances caused by a more distant Planet, with a determination of the Mass, Orbit, and Position of the disturbing body." Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Astronomy and other branches of mathematical science.

Robert Alfred Cloyne Austen, Esq., Chilworth Manor, St. Martha's, Guildford, B.A., F.G.S., &c. The author of Memoirs in the Geological Transactions. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Geology.

Charles Barry, Esq., 32, Great George-street,

R.A., Architect. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Architecture; eminent as an Architect.

Thomas Snow Beck, Esq., 9A, Langham-place, Bachelor in Medicine in the University of London; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The author of a paper "On the Nerves of the Uterus" (to which the Royal Medal in Physiology in 1845 was awarded); "On the Structure and Functions of the Sympathetic Nervous System, as distinct from, and independent of, the Cerebro-spinal System," and other papers.

Benjamin Collins Brodie, Esq., 13, Albert-road, Regent's-park. The author of two papers in the Philosophical Transactions, "On the chemical nature of Wax." Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Chemistry.

James Ryder Burton, Capt. R.N., 15, Park-square, Knight of the Hanoverian Order. The author of "The Concentration of the Forces of the British Navy," and of the "Manning of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War." The inventor of a mechanical apparatus for propelling ships of war, and for which he got the First Class Gold Medal from the Royal Society of Arts. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Naval Architecture, on which subject he has written with great success. Eminent as a Naval Officer for having taken by boarding an Algerine corvette, infinitely larger than a small brig he commanded, under the batteries of Algiers, when his recall was made by his senior officer.

George Busk, Esq., Greenwich, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Surgeon to the *Dreadnought*, Hospital-ship. Profession—Surgery. The author of numerous papers on subjects connected with Natural History, chiefly founded on Microscopical Observations; among which the following may be specified:—(1.) "On the young of a species of *Ixodes* from Brazil" (*Trans. Mier. Soc.* I. p. 88). (2.) "Observations on the Structure and Nature of the *Filaria Medinensis* or Guinea Worm" (*Ib. II. p. 65*). (3.) "On the Anatomy of the *Tricocephalus dispar*" (*Microsc. Journ.* 1841). (4.) "Observations on the Structure and Natural History of the *Echinococcus*" (*Trans. Mier. Soc.* II. p. 10). (5.) "On the *Notamia Bursaria*, or Shepherd's Purse Coralline." (6.) "On the *Anguina spatula*, or Snake-headed Coralline of Ellis" (*Trans. Mier. Soc.* 1849). Distinguished for his acquaintance with the sciences of Natural History, Anatomy, and Physiology.

Jonathan Cape, Esq., Croydon, Surrey, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics at Addiscombe. The author of "A Course of Mathematics." Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Mathematics.

Thomas Blizard Curling, Esq., 37, New Broad-street, F.R.C.S.E. Lecturer on Surgery and Senior Assistant Surgeon to the London Hospital. Surgeon. The discoverer of a "new species of human Entozoa." "The structure and office of the Gubernaculum." The author of a treatise "on Tetanus, and on the Diseases of the Testis" (Jacksonian Prize). "The Advantages of Ether and Chloroform in Operative Surgery." "An Address delivered to the Hunterian Society." Seven papers contributed to the Transactions of the Roy. Med. and Chir. Society. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Physiology. Eminent as a Surgeon.

John Dalrymple, Esq., Lower Grosvenor-street, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Surgeon. The author of a work on the "Anatomy of the Human Eye" (8vo, 1834), and of one on the "Pathology of the Human Eye," in the course of publication; papers in Med. Chir. Transactions, &c., &c. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Physiology. Eminent as a Surgeon.

George Edward Day, Esq., 3, Southwick-street, London, M.A. Cantab. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Physician. Editor of and commentator on Simon's Animal Chemistry (for the Sydenham Society). Translator of Vogel's Pathological Anatomy, and author of Reports on the progress of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry. Distin-

guished for his acquaintance with the sciences of Chemistry and Physiology. Eminent as a Physiologist.

Roger Horner Fisher, Esq., 9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

James Glaisher, Esq., 13, Dartmouth Terrace, Blackheath, F.R.A.S. Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory, under the Astronomer Royal. The author of two papers in the Philosophical Transactions, "On the Radiation of Heat, and corrections applied to Meteorological Observations," and a paper in the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, "On the Corrections of the Orbit of Venus;" and author of "Hygrometrical Tables," and Meteorological Reports appended to the Registrar-General's Reports. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Meteorology. Eminent as a Meteorologist.

Levett Landen Boscowen Ibbetson, Esq., Clifton House, Old Brompton, Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia (K.R.E.). The author of several Geological Papers published by the Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Neuchâtel, and various papers on the Geology of the Isle of Wight and other parts of England in the publications of the Geological Society; of papers on Chemistry and Geology in the Reports of the British Association; also the constructor of Models illustrative of the Geology of the south of England and of parts of Switzerland. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Geology.

Sir Robert Kane, 51, Stephen's Green, Dublin, M.D., M.R.I.A. Principal of the Royal College of Cork. The author of two papers in the Phil. Trans., one of which received the Royal Medal in Chemistry; of several papers in the Transactions of the Irish Academy; of "Elements of Chemistry;" the "Industrial Resources of Ireland," &c. &c. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Chemistry.

William Lassell, Esq., Starfield, Liverpool, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Merchant. The discoverer of the Satellite of Neptune, and the eighth Satellite of Saturn. The improver of the Reflecting Telescope. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Astronomy. Eminent as a practical Astronomer and practical Mechanic, who has himself constructed instruments surpassed in dimensions by only one in the world, and has himself used them in important discoveries.

Henry Beaumont Leeson, Esq., Greenwich, M.A., M.D. Cantab. and Oxon., V.P. of the Chemical Society. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Lecturer on Chemistry in the Medical Department of that Hospital. Physician. The author of papers on the Polarization of Light, on Crystallization, and on other subjects, published in the Transactions of the Chemical Society and elsewhere. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Chemistry. Eminent as a Practical Chemist.

Joseph Maudslay, Esq., Lambeth, Civil Engineer. Manufacturer of Steam-Engines and Machinery. The inventor of several forms of direct-acting Marine Steam-Engines, in extensive use. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Mechanical Engineering. Eminent as Mechanical Engineer.

John Mercer, Esq., Oakenshaw, near Accrington, Lancashire, Calico Printer. The author of papers on Catalysis, and on the Action of Red Prussian Potash on Colouring Matters, in the Memoirs of the Chemical Society. The Inventor of various processes in Dyeing and Calico-Printing. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Chemistry.

Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq., Stanhope-street, Hyde Park. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Surgery. Eminent as a great traveller; and has visited the Hospitals in Syria, Turkey, India, China, Ceylon, and Egypt.

Samuel Phillips, Esq., 3, Hamilton Place, St. John's Wood. Of Sidney College, Cambridge. A gentleman eminent in critical and philological pursuits, greatly attached to the cause of science, and anxious to promote its success.

Andrew Crombie Ramsay, Esq., Geological Survey Office, and 27, Edward-street, Regent's Park. F.G.S. Professor of Geology in University College, London. Local Director of the (Government) Geological Survey of Great Britain. The author of the Geology of Arran, and various Geological Memoirs. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Geology. Eminent as a Geologist.

Julius Roberts, Esq., Portsmouth. 1st Lieut. Royal M. Artillery, A. Inst. C.E. Appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as Superintendent for the fitting of pivot guns in H.M. Naval Service. The discoverer of valuable plans for fitting Sea-Service Mortars in vessels, also new and important plans for fitting the gun-slides and carriages of Steamers. Improved paddle-box davits. Instruments for simplifying the survey of Railroads, &c. &c., and possessing great mechanical talents.

John Scott Russell, Esq., Sydenham Hill, and 19, John-street, Adelphi. M.A. and F.R.S.E., Mem. Inst. Civil Engineers, &c. Civil Engineer. The author of memoirs on "The great Solitary Wave of the First Order, or the Wave of Translation," published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and for which the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded the Triennial Gold Medal of Keith; and of several memoirs in the Reports of the British Association. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Natural Philosophy.

Francis Silson, Esq., 15, Lower Brook-street. M.D. Physician. The author of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, "On the Mechanism of Respiration," and "On the Blow-hole of the Porpoise." In the Provincial Medical Transactions, "On the situation of the Internal Organs," and in the Medical-Chirurgical Transactions, "On the Movements of Respiration in Disease, and on the Use of the Chest-Measurer," an instrument for estimating the variation of the area of the chest. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Physiology.

Robert Stephenson, Esq., 34 Gloucester Square, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. F.G.S. Civil Engineer. Proposer and Engineer of the large Iron Tubular Bridges across the Menai Straits and at Conway, and improver of Locomotive Engines. Distinguished for his acquaintance with practical science. Highly eminent as an Engineer.

John Tomes, Esq., 41, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, Lecturer on Dental Physiology and Surgery at the Middlesex Hospital. Dentist. The author of papers,—(1.) "On the relations of Osseous and Dental Structure," read before the Royal Society, June 1838. (2.) The "Osseous Tissue," in Dr. Todd's Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology. (3.) A Course of Lectures on Dental Physiology and Surgery, published in the Medical Gazette, 1845, 1846, 1847 (and since separately published). The inventor of a machine for carving, for which the Society of Arts awarded a Gold Medal. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Anatomy and Physiology.

Augustus V. Waller, Esq., 1, St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, Kensington, M.D. Faculty of Paris. Medical Profession. The author of a paper entitled "Microscopic Observations on the Vapour of Water," &c., published in the Philosophical Transactions. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the science of Physiology.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Yorke, 80, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square, Vice-President of the Chemical Society. The author of papers on Iron Ore; on the Solubility of Oxide of Lead, and on the Auto-sulphures, in the Memoirs of the Chemical Society. Distinguished for his acquaintance with the sciences of Chemistry and Mineralogy.

Of the fifteen not selected, seven were candidates last year—namely, Burton, Day, Fisher, Mercer, Morley, Phillips, and Roberts, and their certificates in competition can scarcely be considered, even by the most partial, as entitling either to selection. Of the remaining eight—namely, Beck, Busk, Ibbetson, Waller, Cape, Curling, Montefiore, and Tomes, the first four only, we think, have any pretension to selection

the first year; and in regard to two of them, Beck and Waller, they may be considered *sub judice*, and properly and wisely excluded from the Council's recommendations for 1849. 'Tis true that both have contributed papers to the Transactions, and that the former has been awarded the royal medal in physiology. If, however, Beck's paper deserved the medal, Lee must have mistaken cellular tissue for nerves, and we are content to await the appearance of Dr. Lee's paper and illustrations on the nerves of the heart, to set the question at rest. If the nerves of the heart be admitted, all must, and will, readily receive from the hands of so skillful and experienced a dissector, the nerves of the uterus. Until, however, such time as physiologists at home and abroad shall decide the point, we consider Mr. Beck's name as a candidate for the Royal Society fairly in suspense. Mr. Waller, too, has had accepted a contribution to the Philosophical Transactions; a second paper, however, has not been so fortunate, but has given rise to doubts, as we understand, to some points contained in the first; therefore Mr. Waller's candidature, without any discredit to him, properly, we conceive, stands over for future consideration. There remain, therefore, only two, Busk and Ibbetson, as to whom any question obtains. Their merits, especially those of the former, are generally admitted. Some may think that these names may be justly substituted for the names of Yorke and Austen, for instance, in the Council's list. Others may be of opinion that it would be better to add them to the fifteen. Either course is constitutional; let either be adopted. But let us not hear of illiberal charges of personal bias. The difficulty and invidiousness of the duties of the Council being conceded, let it be at least conceived, that however erroneous their decision in the opinions of the partial, they might have acted to the best of their judgment, and for the best interests of the Society. But, above all, let the new statutes have fair trial. They appear to us to promise greatly. Already have they borne fruits for the records of the elected; for the last ten years will scarcely, we think, afford an array of names so worthy of the distinction of F.R.S., as the selected of 1848 and of 1849.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 16th. Sir C. Lyell in the chair. Read:—1st, "On some Tertiary Beds in the Island of San Domingo;" extracted from notes by Mr. J. S. Heniker, with remarks on the fossils by Mr. J. C. Moore; 2nd, "Observations on the Silurian Rocks in the South-east of Scotland," by Mr. J. Nicol. In the north-east part of the Spanish possessions in San Domingo an extensive tertiary deposit intervenes between the sea and a range of mountains of mica slate, which has been traced by Mr. Heniker for one hundred miles from east to west, and thirty from north to south. It is intersected by numerous rivers, which have cut deep channels through it, exhibiting the strata in perpendicular bluffs. From the lower beds, at an elevation of 2000 feet above the sea, Mr. Heniker procured a rich collection of well-preserved shells; and from the upper, many corals, echinoderms, fishes' teeth, &c. Of seventy-seven well-defined species of mollusca, Mr. G. B. Sowerby identifies thirteen with existing forms; five or six are considered identical with shells found at Bordeaux, Turin, Piacenza, or American miocene formations. All the species of Foraminifera which were determinable, four in number, are found in beds of the same age; and the fishes' teeth belong to the *Carcharodon megalodon*, considered by Agassiz as very characteristic of that epoch. From these grounds Mr. C. Moore infers that the San Domingo deposits are of the same age. Though the relations between these beds and those of the American miocene are very slight, he conceives that the difference of latitude is quite sufficient to account for the difference in their Faunas. Many of the shells bear a close resemblance to species now confined to the Pacific; and two of the fossils are identical with the *Venus puerpera* and the *Phos Veraguensis*,—the latter of which has never been found but in the Bay of Veragua. Sir C. Lyell had before shown that the *Calyptraea costata*, recent at Valparaiso, is found in

the American miocene beds. The separation of the Pacific and the Atlantic into two zoological provinces has been considered by D'Orbigny and Sir C. Lyell to have been of high antiquity, probably as old as the commencement of the eocene period; yet from the above facts, Mr. Moore thinks it highly probable that during some portion of that time a channel must have existed across the central part of America,—by which some few of the mollusca have migrated from one ocean to the other. The physical character of the Isthmus of Panama lends probability to this hypothesis; since, unlike the table-land of Nicaragua, rising to 4500 feet to the north, or the peaks of the Andes, rising to 11,000 feet to the south, it consists of a narrow strip of low land studded with volcanic cones, the highest of which does not exceed 1000 feet in height; an elevation not half that through which the beds of San Domingo have been elevated since their deposition.

May 30th.—H.R.H. Prince Albert honoured the Geological Society by his attendance at the ordinary Meeting on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of enrolling his name as a Fellow. The Prince was received by the president, vice-presidents, and council, and conducted to the meeting-room, where a large assembly of the Fellows warmly greeted their illustrious visitor. After the usual preliminary business, H.R.H. was formally introduced by Mr. Greenough, and entered his name in the Society's book; and the president, Sir Charles Lyell, in a brief address, expressed, in the name of the society, the honour and gratification afforded by the enrolment of the Prince among its members. The Prince replied in his usual terse and felicitous manner, and smiling, remarked, that although he had no pretensions to be considered a geologist, yet he had early imbibed a taste for the science, and entertained the highest respect for the "*knight of the hammer*," for the order comprised most of the eminent philosophers of this country. Sir R. Murchison then read a masterly memoir on the glaciers of the Swiss Alps, the result of his recent investigations; in which the highly interesting and still mooted question as to the transportation of the erratic blocks and boulders of Switzerland—a theme so fertile for discussion—was ably considered and elucidated by numerous observations made by the author during the last two years. Sir Roderick expressed his conviction that the phenomena of transported drift in the Alps, or in the north of Europe, were attributable to the agency of floating masses of ice, by which angular masses of rock, as well as water-worn detritus formed on sea-shores, were transported to far distant regions, over areas which were then submerged beneath the waves, and were subsequently elevated at various periods to their present altitudes; and he referred to his explanation of the formation and transport of the "*Scandinavian drift*" in proof of his conclusion; affirming that the phenomena observable in the Alps, and in the north of Europe, were attributable to one and the same agent; and he repudiated with great energy the assumption that these effects had been produced, as some eminent physicists had maintained, by glaciers of enormous extent, when the physical configuration of the country was the same as at present: an assumption which he alleged was utterly at variance with the facts described. At the conclusion of the memoir, Professor James Forbes (of Edinburgh) rose, and defended the glacial theory, which his own admirable researches had so much contributed to establish. He commented in an eloquent strain on the objections advanced by the author, and affirmed that his own opinions were in no respect changed by the facts and observations of the able communication that had been laid before the society. The Dean of Westminster, Sir H. De la Beche, and Professor Phillips, took part in the discussion, and Sir R. Murchison, in an animated reply, defended the generalizations he had enunciated in the memoir; and after brief and lucid summary of the facts described, and

the relative merits of the rival theories by the president, the meeting terminated. The Prince, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the evening, after inspecting the maps, and the minerals and fossils exhibited on the table, and conversing with several of the Fellows around him, retired with his suite before eleven.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

May 7th.—The President in the chair. The following papers were read:—"On the Sulphites of Potassa, Chromium, Lithia, and Bismuth," by Joseph Danson. The preparation and composition of these salts are described as a supplement to the researches of Dr. Muspratt on the sulphites. The salt of chromium was not found analogous in composition to the sulphites of alumina and sesquioxide of iron, as was anticipated, the former containing two equivalents of base to three of acid, while the latter are composed of equal equivalents of acid and base. "Note on a singular substance resulting from Cloves," by Dr. Robert Scott. In the course of some experiments on cloves, a dark brown substance, having peculiar properties, was deposited in small quantities, and which the author consider as caryophilline. It is more soluble in hot water than in cold water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether. It crystallizes from hot water in micaceous crystals; when its aqueous solution is mixed with alcohol, a transparent jelly appears; it forms many gelatinous precipitates with hydrate of baryta or chloride of barium. "Analysis of the Deep Well Water of the Royal Mint," by W. T. Brade. This water contains 37·5 grains of solid matter in the imperial gallon, consisting of chloride sodium, 10·53; sulphate soda, 13·14; carbonate soda, 8·63; carbonate lime, 3·50; carbonate magnesia, 1·50; silica, 0·50; with traces of organic matter, phosphoric acid, and oxide of iron.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, May 16.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. W. Andrews, Fellow of Exeter; Rev. G. Faussett, Fellow of Magdalen; Rev. T. D. Andrews, Fellow of Corpus.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. A. Gray, University, Grand Comptouner; Rev. C. H. Lowry, Queen's.

Bachelors of Arts.—C. V. Spencer, Christ Church, Grand Comptouner; J. P. Vibert, F. W. Bush, Magdalen Hall; P. Monroe, E. Gray, Exeter; G. M. Squibb, Scholar of Brasenose; J. Warner, St. Mary Hall; E. D. Cree, Oriel; L. Thomas, D. W. Davies, Jesus; S. J. Bowles, Demy of Magdalen.

May 26.—The Rev. W. Mills, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, was admitted *ad cundem*, and the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. H. Williams, Exeter; Rev. W. Harrison, Brasenose; J. Rumsey, Pembroke; Rev. W. Slatter, Lincoln; Rev. F. M. Cameron, Christ Church; Rev. P. Aubertin, Wadham; Rev. G. E. Hughes, Oriel; Rev. E. V. L. Houlton, Fellow of St. John's; H. R. Young, Trinity; Rev. J. S. Lee, Jesus.

Bachelors of Arts.—W. H. Latham, B. H. Pearse, Brasenose; F. Birch, New Inn Hall; H. Jacobs, J. Heells, Queen's; H. G. W. Aubrey, R. J. Lloyd, Exeter; R. T. West, R. S. Typhrith, G. W. Randolph, Students of Christ Church; S. F. Colridge, W. R. F. Hatton, C. Packe, G. N. Curzon, Christ Church; C. R. Orger, H. F. Benwell, Pembroke; C. H. D'Aeth, G. H. Cooke, G. P. Griffiths, Wadham; W. N. Dampier, A. Tidman, C. W. Howe, J. E. Haylock, I. E. Kebbel, C. D. Morris, Lincoln; H. R. P. Sandford, Magdalen Hall; G. E. Ranken, B. G. Goodrich, University; F. Bathurst, H. Plater, Merton; J. C. Traill, J. Kemp, St. John's; C. F. Hildyard, T. J. Lee, W. A. Frith, Worcester; A. Nettleship, J. Back, H. Dalton, Trinity.

Cambridge, May 23.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—A. W. Wilson, Queen's College; A. M. W. Christopher, Jesus College; F. Bourdillon, Emmanuel College.

Bachelors of Arts.—H. S. Bryant, Trinity College; J. D. Rodgers, Clare Hall; E. Hardcastle, Downing College.

Bachelors in the Civil Law.—J. H. Ash, St. Peter's College; P. Curtis, Trinity Hall; S. W. Maul, Christ's College.

Bachelor in Medicine.—W. C. Fox, St. John's College.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

May 25th.—*Public Meeting.*—Mr. Petigrew, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Brown placed before the meeting a series of Dutch political medals, many of them of

* We could not but remark on the aptness of this phrase, as we looked on the three knights, Sir H. De la Beche, Sir R. Murchison, and Sir C. Lyell, who were standing before the Prince.

considerable historical interest, all of inferior workmanship. Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a remarkable specimen of Roman armour which had been found at Richborough, and was from the collection of Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich. Some discussion arose as to its precise appropriation. A letter from Mr. Gwilt was read respecting a mediæval watering-pot, constructed upon well-known scientific principles; and a specimen was produced from Mr. Roach Smith's collection. This communication forms a very curious and valuable addition to our knowledge of mediæval pottery, and as such, we suppose, will be printed in the proceedings of the association. Mr. Waller offered some observations on rubbings from brasses in Berkshire and Oxfordshire churches, communicated by Mr. Cotesworth. The most remarkable Mr. Waller considered to be from an Oxfordshire church, where two angels were represented carrying a soul in a winding sheet. A paper by Mr. George Isaacs was read, illustrated by an exhibition of toad-stone rings. The toad stone was considered valuable by our forefathers for its supernatural attributes in the cure and preventive of disease. And the same gentleman exhibited two fibulae of about the eighth century. Both came from the south of France, are of silver, and remarkable as early specimens of nigellum or niello. The smaller of the two was found in a tomb at Val-Romay, in the department de l'Ain. Mr. Isaacs also exhibited a bronze buckle of Roman or Etrurian workmanship, and a Gothic coffer carved in walnut of the fifteenth century. Mr. Syer Cuming read a paper on the name or term Leech, as applied to members of the medical profession. Seven fragments of Limoges enamel of the twelfth century were exhibited by Messrs. Falcke of Regent Street. They probably belonged to a processional cross. Examples of this early date are of immense rarity, the majority of Limoges enamels extant dating from the thirteenth century.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 24th.—Mr. Haggard, President, in the chair. The President exhibited two medals, the first of John Rennie, by Bain; the reverse represents the basin and docks at Sheerness, by Merlin. When Bain had finished this die, Sir Francis Chantrey wished a slight alteration in the engraving. Mr. Rennie requested Mr. W. Wyon to make it, which Mr. Wyon refused to do. Sir Francis then urged the same thing, which he still declined, but offered to lend him his tools, and Sir Francis made the alteration himself. Why Mr. Bain was not desired to alter his own die is not known. The second was a medal of Queen Adelaide by a Portuguese artist, a very successful attempt at a copy from one by W. Wyon: although it has the name of W. J. Taylor under the shoulder, it was not executed by that artist. Mr. Tovey exhibited twenty-one small brass Roman coins, part of a hoard of 300 found in an earthen vessel ploughed up by a labourer in a field in the immediate neighbourhood of Marlborough Forest, Wiltshire; they were of Constantine, Crispus, and Constantine, jun., and appeared to be mostly of the London mint, twelve having PLON, five PLN., one PL., one PLCC. in the exergue. Dr. Lee exhibited to the Society ten large brass Roman coins, and added some remarks upon their merits as historical monuments and works of art. They consisted of coins of Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, &c. Mr. Pfister read to the Society a paper on Celtic coins, in which he endeavoured to show that the symbols placed on the coins of this period, discovered in the south of France and Switzerland, (such as the horse and sword,) are evidences of their worship of a god whose attributes were similar to those of Mars. [Of this interesting Celtic inquiry we have a full report, ready for insertion.—*ED. L. G.*]

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday—Entomological, 8 p.m.—British Architects, 8 p.m.—Chemical, 8 p.m.
Tuesday—Linnsan, 8 p.m.—Horticultural, 3 p.m.—Civil Engineers, (Monthly Ballot for Members. Mr. Howard, on the Method of rolling the Links of the Chains of Suspension Bridges,) 8 p.m.

Wednesday—Royal Botanic, (Promenade,) 3½ p.m.
Thursday—Royal, (Election of Fellows)—Zoological, 3 p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
Friday—Astronomical, 8 p.m.—Royal Institution, (Sir Charles Lyell, Pres. Geological Society. On the Delta and Alluvial Plains of the Mississippi, ancient and modern,) 8½ p.m.—Archaeological Association, 8½ p.m.
Saturday—Royal Botanic, 3½ p.m.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday, May 31st, 1849.

PERHAPS, on the whole, there is no branch of literature which flourishes more in France than the biographical. Of every celebrated or eminent personage there are scores of biographies; of the men who arrive at the head of the government, like Louis Philippe, Prince Louis Napoleon, or General Cavaignac, there are hundreds, with impressions of each so numerous that it is easier to weigh them by the ton than to count them by the thousand; of great public bodies like the National Assembly there are biographies written to suit every political party, with some few that are, or profess to be, really impartial; of actors and actresses, eminent authors and artists, there are biographies *en masse*; and even of utterly obscure and insignificant individuals it is not rare to meet with pompous biographical notices. No doubt many of these biographies are published to satisfy the legitimate curiosity of the public; but any one who has been behind the literary scenes of France, knows that at least six out of ten are only printed to secure the favour of the person *biographed*, if he be a renowned politician, or of real note in any other walk—or to get more substantial advantage if he be little known, or not known at all. In England, it is probable that such a system could not flourish; but in France it prospers immensely, as the French, from their national vanity, find peculiar pleasure in seeing themselves lauded in print. Nay, so strong is the desire for biographical panegyric, that nothing is more common than to hear of people paying dearly—so much a page, or so much a line—for any printed notice of themselves. In fact, it is within my own knowledge, that many persons make biography-writing a regular means of livelihood; and there are, or at least were, public offices at which a man could, for a consideration, get biography written and printed in ponderous tomes, entitled "European Celebrities," "Eminent Frenchmen," "Notabilities of France," and so on.

It has already been mentioned that the juries charged to select the works of art for the annual exhibition have this year been chosen by the votes of the exhibitors themselves. But, strange to say, there are nearly as many complaints made of the new tribunal as used to be heard against the old one, which was most absurdly constituted, and notoriously guilty of monstrous partiality and gross injustice. Many artists are now clamouring for a perfectly free admission for *all* works of art, forgetting that when they had it last year, they loudly complained that the mass of rubbish was so great as to make the whole exhibition contemptible.

Among the 750 new representatives of France are many well-known literary and scientific men; Leverrier, the planet-finder and planet-loser; Arago; Dumas, of the Académie des Sciences; Victor Hugo; Felix Pyat, a successful dramatic author, and a fierce Socialist; Pierre Leroux, who is as well known by his well-meaning, but utterly incomprehensible writings, as by his legislative and public-dinner-speechifying exploits, or even by the admirable caricatures of Cham; Considerant, the Fourierist, who was a book-writer before becoming a law-giver; De Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction, who has written excellent biographies of Pope Pius V. and of Louis XVI., with other things; Taschereau, who has gained notoriety by his retrospective researches; Edgar Quinet; De Toqueville; Thiers, greater as historian than statesman; Bastiat, the witty free-trade pamphleteer; Lamennais, with whose literary renown all Europe was once ringing; Leon Faucher,

who succeeded better as author and journalist than he has done as a minister; Louis Reybaud, the biographer of Jerome Paturrol—a writer worthy of being compared to Le Sage; and, finally, old Marshal Bugeaud, who, full of military glory, has lately taken to writing ponderous pamphlets against Socialist doctrines, *en attendant* the opportunity of cutting Socialists to pieces behind the barricades. And in addition to this batch of pen-men and savans, there are a number of professors, priests, and advocates, whose callings have a certain affinity with literary and scientific pursuits; and there is besides a regular mob of newspaper editors and newspaper scribes.

And *apropos* of such elections as these, when will your English constituencies begin to do themselves honour, by choosing as their representatives popular writers, eminent savans, learned professors, and able journalists? When will they learn that such men are just as able—perhaps more so—to discuss and decide political questions, as the country gentlemen, bustling lawyers, and wealthy manufacturers, who now have, and have always had, the monopoly of legislating for England? When will they feel that it is a burning disgrace on the nation to exclude from the legislature the men whose literary and scientific labours—whose talents and learning—shed honour on the land? When will they act as the French, the Germans, the Italians, the Hungarians, the Americans, the Spaniards—every people, in fact, that has a legislature to elect—take pride and pleasure in doing?

Notwithstanding the dreadfully disturbed state of the continent, the piracy of English works is still carried on on a most extensive scale at Leipsic, Brussels, and Paris. And as if the presses of those cities were not able to satisfy the public demand, the publishers of the United States have been to the expense of sending bales of their reprints over here. How disgraceful it is that this system of literary piracy is not put down! As I have said over and over again in this journal, a simple treaty between the governments of different countries would suffice to annihilate it: and no government, with perhaps the exception of that of Belgium, could make any objection to signing such a treaty, inasmuch as (saying nothing of justice or morality) the interest of every country is the same in substance and almost in degree. Why do not the publishers compel their governments to act in the matter? To me, their long-continued supineness is utterly inexplicable; it almost causes one to think that they are indifferent to the heavy loss they sustain—perhaps even take pleasure in being victimized.

Meyerbeer's *Prophet* is about to be brought out at Berlin, as well as at London. *En attendant*, it is running a career of brilliant success at the Theatre de la Nation. All the other theatres are in a deplorable state; three are closed altogether: several of the minors are only open two, three, or four nights a week; all are deserted. Rachael has gone into the country, after earning 80,000 francs (upwards of 3000£.) from the French, by about a score representations of *Adrienne Lecourvreur*, Scribe's new drama. The newspapers state that Jenny Lind left this city on Monday or Tuesday for Stockholm.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Borneo.—The interest created by Captain Keppel's volumes, and several succeeding publications respecting Borneo and its pirate hordes, continues to be kept alive by accounts from that quarter. The advices from Labuan, to the 30th of March, speak of gold being found in larger quantities than before in the interior of Sarawak; but the Derebas and Sakaran plunderers had resumed their cruises after the *Meander* sailed for Hong Kong, and it was expected that Rajah Brooke would attack them in their strongholds (as Keppel did so effectually in former days) in the month of June. A powerful Batavian expedition against Bali was to proceed on the 25th of March to take vengeance on these irreclaimable pests and destroyers of commerce.

The Leipsic Great Book Fair has been more favourable as to the amount of business than could have been expected from the condition of the country.

Three hundred German and foreign firms were represented, including two agents for London, ten from Austria and Bohemia, two from the United States, two from Switzerland, and one from Sweden. France, Russia, Denmark, Italy, and Hungary were "nowhere." There were symptoms of trade revival, but of important works few or none; and religious and political pamphlets and volumes constituted the mass.

Ulhand, the German Poet, has, it is stated, written the first sketch of the appeal to the German people, about to be issued by the rump of the Frankfort convention. A furious Wolf, however, has been tearing it to pieces.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

SCOTTISH SPORTS IN ENGLAND.

On the Borders of England and Scotland there existed (and may partially still exist) a game, called, for brevity's sake, "*Set-afoot*." It was a relic and imitation of realities, as children are always apt to play at something like what their fathers are engaged in, such as "at soldiers" in times of war, and "sailors" at all times. So this *Set-afoot* was the schoolboy mimicry of Border warfare, the foray, the raid, the capture, the release, the pillage. Sides were chosen, with a march line of demarcation between them, generally a slight transverse hollow, and behind each, at a hundred yards' distance or more, a goal was appointed where the property of the competitors was deposited. To represent this, the jackets, waistcoats, caps, shoes and stockings of the combatants were thrown upon the ground, and the contest lay in breaking through the opposing line, reaching the goal, snatching a prize, and by swift running return to your own side without being captured. The diversions were multiform. If the ruck were after one invader, another would seize the opportunity for a start, and sometimes another and another. This was very animated, and especially if it happened that some hero or lightfoot of the invaded should also think the moment auspicious to try his luck against the opposite party. If taken prisoners, they had to stand beside the goal till touched by one of their friends, which operated as a release. And so the sport continued till all the party were prisoners, or all the property carried off; and so excited have we seen boys in the struggle, that they would heap up every particle of clothes till almost in a state of nudity, rather than confess they had been beaten. But the name was founded on a mortal provocation, for the taunt was for ever being repeated, "*Set your foot on Scotch ground, English, if ye dare!*" or vice versa, "*Set your foot on English ground, Scotch, if ye dare!*" No wonder that the animosity rose high, and that by the end of the struggle there were a number of broughless Sans culottes on the one hand, and of Pock-puddings stript to their very shirts on the other.

We have briefly described this game because we do not remember having met with any notice of it elsewhere, and because the change of circumstances must speedily obliterate every trace of it, if not already classed with the things that were, and were to north-country boys most dear. Cricket for England and golf for Scotland remain; but a multitude of bygone juvenile amusements are now hardly to be met with in either country. It was, therefore, with pleasure that we lately read an account of an inauguration festival, in Hanover Park, Peckham, which seems to have originated in a national love of Scottish sports, and a most laudable desire to introduce into England a relish for out-door, innocent, manly and strengthening recreations; such as refresh and invigorate, and neither vitiate nor inebriate. The association under which this plan has been adopted is called, THE SCOTTISH SOCIETY OR LONDON, and on the occasion referred to, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the President, took the chair. Several northern nobles and other individuals of rank and influence gathered under the chief. This was, however, merely a social banquet, and no games were introduced. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk. Angus Mackay, the Queen's, and John Macbeth, the Duke of Sutherland's pipers, played

some of their stirring pibrochs, and the entertainment went off with animation and applause.

We look for the sequel—for a good example, and for the diffusion of the wholesome principle, which, founded on the truism that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," looks to the encouragement of rational or healthful diversions among the humbler orders, as a desirable move in political government. Stitich, stitich; dig, dig; weave, weave; drudge, drudge; never taste pleasure, if at all, except of a deleterious kind; never enjoy the beauteous earth you inhabit, never breathe the air given to you for life, never exercise the limbs and physical powers bestowed on you as human beings formed in the image of your Almighty Creator, but stitich, stitich, dig, dig, weave, weave, and drudge, drudge from your cradle to your (too early or two welcome) grave. Let us endeavour to amend this state and condition of things. It is not one or two or ten associations that will accomplish all that could be wished, but a number of different qualities, tending to a similar end, will do a great deal to improve the bodies and minds of the people, to lessen individual complaint, and imbue the masses with more contentment. The recent measures in regard to ragged schools, to baths and washhouses for the poor, to sanitary dwellings or lodgings for the working classes, to prudential provisions for domestic servants, to the prevention of crime and reform of criminals, to education (would we could say that the latter two were more forward and complete!) are all tending to the general good, and, superadded to our splendid charities and benevolent establishments, ought to contribute largely to the increased comfort and welfare of the people. The renewal of seasonal pastimes is no bad system to be incorporated with these humane, judicious, and politic efforts; and the project will not be undervalued by those who understand human nature, merely because it says, "Understand the bow sometimes, and let us have a little Play."

We shall hope to see this new Society prosper, though as yet we are unacquainted with its contemplated details and scale of operation. We know the benefits which arose out of the annual Border and Highland games, and the kindly feelings which they generated among all classes from the peer to the cottager. We see no reason why they should not be more frequently repeated and produce equally good effects in England.*

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.

At the special anniversary meeting, in commemoration of the renovation of the Hospital, and the construction of the new ward, out of Lady Murray's magnificent bequest of 10,000*l.*, the Duke of Northumberland, president, was supported by a very distinguished company, and fulfilled the duties of the Chair in a very excellent manner. He closed an elegant address with a donation of a hundred pounds; Her Majesty gave her annual bounty of a hundred guineas; and Mr. Tooke, the Treasurer, then announced the amount of subscription at the gratifying sum of 1220*l.*, being the largest ever made on a similar occasion. To this Mr. John Pepys, so well known for his benevolence, contributed his 29th donation of 50*l.* So admirable a charity cannot be too liberally sustained: its dietary is a pattern for all such establishments.

THE DRAMA IN THE "LAND OF LIBERTY."
A REAL tragedy has been enacted at New York on the occasion of the second appearance of Macready,

* The Chester Courant states that on the 11th prox. it is intended to revive the Shrewsbury Show, which, till within the last few years, had been a popular holiday from the time of Henry IV. The neighbouring nobility and gentry have subscribed to this laudable design. 10,000*l.* were voted by Parliament in 1841, to promote the opening of public parks in the vicinity of large towns, the towns furnishing funds equal to the amount of grants; but as yet only 4000*l.* or 5000*l.* have been employed at Dundee, Arbroath, Manchester, Portsmouth, and Preston: Leicester, Harrogate, Stockport, Sunderland, and Oldham, have applied to the Exchequer, and the claims are under consideration. This is very slow work.

who, on the representations and assurances of Washington Irving and a host of the most distinguished and respectable citizens, that the Forrest mania had passed away, was induced to afford an opportunity for wiping off the stigma of the preceding outrage. But the respectability of New York had been deceived by appearances, and another riot, more disgraceful than the first, ensued, in which the preservation of the lives of our gifted countryman, and probably a great number of persons within the theatre, was owing to the effectual resistance made to the furious mob without, by the police and military, which prevented them from storming the crowded house, where windows and entrances were already shattered with paving-stones. At the same time some vagabonds who had been arrested among the audience (?) and conveyed to a place of confinement below, desperately set fire to the place, at the imminent risk of being suffocated themselves, and destroying hundreds of terrified creatures in the beleaguered area above. We say nothing of the ferocious mob, for mobs, if they have courage, are pretty nearly all alike; and the Bowery ruffians persevered in their atrocious assault till twenty-two were killed and above thirty wounded by the fire of the maltreated military. The contest, according to their orators, was for the "liberty of opinion" upon dramatic performances, the said liberty consisting in throwing bottles and assafetida at the heads of the performers, and chairs and pieces of wood capable of inflicting mortal injuries, whilst they are exerting their utmost energies to give pleasure and satisfaction by delineating the noblest intellectual conceptions of the human mind and the glories of genius. Thank Heaven, Macready has escaped from these savages, having got away in the disguise of a soldier, escorted by several friendly American officers, and arrived in safety at Boston, which he was to leave by the *Hibernia*, on the 23rd ult., and will, we trust, be restored to his anxious family, and numerous warm friends, before our next sheet sees the light.

To ascribe this disaster to anything nationally American would be as libellous as absurd. Every citizen above the lowest rabble will repudiate the acts of a set of blackguards and miscreants (such as are found in every country), and whose appearance in force is but one sign of times when the lawless are led to fancy they have a chance of gain from turbulence and confusion.

MUSIC.

Her Majesty's.—Last week there were two important revivals at this theatre, to which we were unable to pay that attention they deserved. The first was on Tuesday, the 22nd, when *Semiramide* was performed for the first time these three years, and with the following powerful cast:—*Semiramide*, Parodi; *Arsace*, Alboni; *Assur*, Coletti; and *Oroe*, Lablache; the last having taken the part to strengthen the cast, and most powerfully did he contribute to the effect of the ensemble. *Arsace* was the character in which Alboni first gained that position in public opinion which she has since so well sustained; on the present occasion she was in magnificent voice, and gave the "In ei Barbara" in the second act with great brilliancy. Her part in the duet, "Giorno d'orroro," was also admirably delivered. Coletti's *Assur* is a fine dramatic reading; and when he came out in the second act, for which he seemed to have reserved himself, his correct delivery of the music and impassioned vocalization were highly appreciated, and much applauded. Mlle. Parodi's impersonation of the Assyrian Queen is distinguished by rather original conception through the first act, during which the pride, the criminal knowledge, and the remorse were very subdued; in the second act, Mlle. Parodi threw more fire into her acting; and in the scene with *Assur* there was much tragic power. At the close of this scene, as well as at the termination of the Opera, she was obliged to come forward. Great praise must be awarded to both band and chorus, and the whole Opera must be considered as highly creditable to the establishment, not only in

the strength of the cast as an *ensemble*, but also for the care bestowed on all the minor details.

La Gazzetta Ladra (also for the first time these three years) was revived on Thursday (devoted to the benefit, and being for the last appearance of Carlotta Grisi), when the high expectations raised by Parisian criticisms of Albion's rendering of the part of *Ninetta* were fully borne out in all the most trying parts of the opera (notwithstanding certain immaterial defects in physical form and appearance); her delivery of the part was marked with much truth, nature, and force. Her singing of the "Di piacer" was, as a vocal performance, quite a triumph. The part of *Pippo* was played by Mlle. Casaloni (a first appearance in this country), and the music was sung with judgment and taste. The lady has a voice of good quality, more remarkable for emphasis than sweetness. Lablache was the *Podesta*, and is, of course, not open to criticism; Coletti made an excellent *Fernando*, and, with the exception of being occasionally too loud, the orchestral accompaniments and choruses were very well done.

The attraction of Thursday last was the first appearance of Albion as *Zerlina* in *Don Giovanni*, which she sang without any transposition of the music—another instance of her wonderful versatility. For the moment we cannot do justice to the performance, but we may say that Parodi's interpretation of *Donna Anna* was worthy of her mistress, Pasta; that Giuliani's playing and singing of the secondary part of *Elvira* were exceedingly good; that Coletti made an excellent *Don*; that Gardoni was effective as *Ottavio*; and that Lablache was *Leporello*. The house was densely crowded from floor to roof.

Opera Comique, St. James's.—On Wednesday, *La Part du Diable*, one of Auber's eccentricities, containing so much of light and almost brilliant melody, yet with so much more that is "stale, flat, and unprofitable," was produced at its integrity at this theatre, on the occasion of Mons. Coudere's benefit. The piece has been doctor'd into English afterpiece and farce so frequently, that its appearance in its original shape somewhat astonished us; nevertheless, we must give our English adapters credit for many judicious opinions, as, upon the whole, Auber's version is rather slow—like a bottle of sparkling champagne left uncorked for a while. The chief parts were sustained by M. Coudere and Mlle. Charlton, and Sister Casilda found a piquante representative in Mlle. Charlton.

German Opera, Drury Lane.—Sufficient encouragement has been given to this enterprise to induce its promoters to extend their performances to twelve additional nights, and to bring forward other operas and other singers. On Monday, the *Zauberflöte* of Mozart was finely done, the parts of *Prince Tamino* and *Sarastro* being taken by Herrn Bahrdt and Formes, both débutants, and both deserving more than ordinary praise. The first is a tenor of pure and correct intonation, and sang his music with an amount of vigour and freshness that was very pleasing. Herr Formes is a basso who can fully sustain the part of *Sarastro*, and as the weight of the opera rests upon his shoulders, this is no mean praise. His organ is of impressive quality, and his management of it at once displays cultivated taste, and a thorough mastery over it; he was warmly applauded, and must be considered an acquisition to the German company, which has hitherto laboured under the want of an intelligent and musical basso. The *Zauberflöte* is the best performance we have yet had, and will be attractive.

Madame Puzzi's Concert.—A grand concert was given in the great room of her Majesty's Theatre by Mme. Puzzi, on Monday. All the principal artists of the theatre were included in the programme, and Thalberg on the piano (especially in a new tarantella), Piatto on the violincello, and Signor Puzzi on the French horn (evidently labouring under indisposition, yet playing as only Puzzi can), gave instrumental variety to a brilliant "vocal" morning. Albion was (to use a phrase of our own) "liquid in voice," and warbled the "Non più mesta" enchantingly. Parodi, Nissen, Giuliani, and Casaloni were the other female

vocalists; and Lablache and his son were "ultra" in the duet from the *Matrimonio Segreto*. Signori Belletti (encored in "Piff paff" from the *Huguenots*), Gardoni, Calzolari, and Coletti, added variety in accomplished style to one of the most delightful concerts of the season.

THE DRAMA.

Princess's.—A serio-comic two-act opera, with music by Luigi Ricci, and called the *Deserter*, was brought out at this house on Monday, with considerable success. It restored Mr. Delavanti, a barytone of much power, good taste, and ability of execution, to the London "boards" in an indifferent part. But we were glad to see how much he was capable of making of such poor *matériel*: he proved that, with opportunity, he can do higher things. The principal parts are sustained by Mlle. Nau and Mr. Weiss. The music, however, is of only pleasing character, without being remarkable for originality, though occasionally instrumented with much fluency. A song, charmingly sung by Miss Poole, "My Old Grandam," is an example of this quality, and was loudly encored.

Astley's.—A regular military equestrian spectacle was produced by Mr. Astley, for Whitsuntide. It is founded on recent operations in India, and entitled *Mooltan and Gojeral, or the Conquest of the Sikhs*; commencing with the embarkation of British troops at Gravesend, and terminating with the conquest of the Punjab. There is so much of the real mixed up with the imaginative, that the piece may be said to be a fair version of the late events in India, and the costumes and accessories may be presumed to be tolerably accurate, from the authors (Mr. Stoqueler) residence among, and knowledge of the people. Some comicalities are introduced into the plot; but the whole must be looked at as a gorgeous melo and hippo-dramatic spectacle: as such it was triumphantly successful; and on the night of its production Astley's was as crammed as Her Majesty's Theatre on a Jenny Lind night.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.—THE VOICE OF SPRING.

HAIL, welcome visitant, delightful spring!
Thy hoary sire resigns his dreary reign;
Fled on the dying snow-storm's moulding wing,
He gives to thee the woodland, hill, and plain.
The lark, exulting 'neath yon silver cloud,
On quivering wings, in rapturous accents loud,
Sounds the glad notes of melody and love.
Responsive to the animating song,
Harmonious anthems wake the applauding grove,
And nature speaks with an impassion'd tongue.
The laughing streamlet, leaping from the hills,
The dreamy river that deep skies reveals;
The harping winds, the dancing waves, employ
Their sweetest strains to swell the general joy.

Keighley, May, 1849.

J. JOWETT.

THE CLOUD AND THE BEAM.

On that my heart and lyre
Were as the tuneful waters stirr'd,
That Melody the answering word
Might her immortal gift inspire.
Soon the unutter'd thoughts, that deep
Within their hidden chamber sleep,
Should as a gushing fountain arise;
While Memory, with her dreams of old,
And Hope, in whose bewitching eyes
The future seems so smooth and fair,
Should each her charmed glass uphold,
And stay the glorious vision there.

I seek the music of a land
That is, I fear me, not mine own;
I hear that haunting magic tone
Wak'd by the unseen minstrel hand;
And fair bright dreams of Poesy,
As loving gifts yet gird me round,
But on the cold and barren ground
Do those uncultured blossoms lie;
While Time steals on, with bird-like wings,
But all unlike the child of air,
His shadow to the dial clings,
And leaves a stain he found not there.

And should I thus my task resign,
If thou my thrilling heart must change?
Ah no! in Nature's boundless range
Thy part is humble yet divine.
A lowly flower may cheer the way,
A nameless star illumine the night;
Be as the flower, or twinkling ray,
A step to gain the eternal height.
'Tis then the sunny hour is given,
As many a drooping spirit feels,
Who through its own bright gleam of heaven,
The beautiful on earth reveals.

MARIAN.

ORIGINAL.

AND CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE.

BURLINGTON JACKDAWS.

The guid folks of Bridlington, or Burlington by contraction, acquired the above rather unenviable cognomen some centuries ago, the origin of which is still handed down by tradition, thus:—Once upon a time, the old rood in the parish church having through extreme age become so decayed that it was ready to fall in pieces, and the priests and the people looking upon it as a stigma on their religious zeal, readily concluded that a new one should be gotten, and of much larger dimensions. On the day appointed for its being brought to the church, multitudes of people in godly procession went to draw it thither, at the head of whom with chant and anthem appeared the parish priest in his ecclesiastical robes. Having arrived at the church, and in the act of drawing, or rather attempting to draw, it through the porch or folk's door, to the singular amazement of all beholders the door refused to admit it; and simply for this reason, that the dimensions of the cross were too huge to allow it ingress. Well, and what was to be done in this unfortunate dilemma! One proposed one thing; another, another thing. To the priest they at length appealed; and he, good man, suggested to them that there was no other effectual means than that of breaking away a few feet of the wall which formed the head of the doorway, and then they would instantly succeed. No sooner suggested than adopted; and a few great athletic fellows were sent into the town to procure heavy hammers for the nonce. During their absence, a *Jackdaw* who, as luck would have it, was building its nest in some portion of the church, flew towards them with an immensely long straw in its bill. This event was noticed by the majority of the people who had brought the cross; but what was their astonishment, when the poor bird flew bolt through a small hole in one of the glass windows, straw and all, without let or hindrance. "I have it! I have it!" became the joyous shout of one in the multitude. And what do you think he had? Well, he had got the idea from the *Jackdaw with the straw* how they might gain admittance for the cross without removing a stone. So he took one of the hammers, which had now arrived, and drove out the wooden pins which held the transverse portion of the cross to the upright beam, and by that means (thanks to the *Jackdaw*) they got the cross into the church.

So much for the story aent the priest
and the people of Burlington with
the church cross, and the
Jackdaw and the straw. M. A. D.

VARIETIES.

The Arctic Expedition.—The North Star, Master-Commander Saunders, in tow of the Stromboli steamer, arrived off Aberdeen at 3h. 30m. A.M. on Sunday, the 20th, the wind blowing strong from E.S.E. with so heavy a sea, that it was deemed advisable to proceed straight onward for Stromness, in the harbour of which both vessels anchored by 11 o'clock P.M. The Stromboli (continues the Scots Journal whence this notice is copied) had performed her towing work well, but the North Star steered rather wild in consequence of being so deeply laden. By a fortunate chance a leaky collier had put into Stromness, and from her the Stromboli was enabled to fill up with about 130 tons of the best steaming coals. Both ships had also replenished water, and intended to leave Stromness for Cape Farewell on the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

Failure of the Nile Expedition.—We regret to learn that Dr. Biallobotzky has been obliged to relinquish his exploratory journey into Eastern Africa. Dr. Beka writes as follows:—When that traveller left England in June, 1848, it was arranged that he should proceed to the Church Missionary Station, at Rabbai-Empia, near Mombas, on the east coast of Africa, in about 4° S. lat. From this point it was anticipated that, through the kind offices of the missionaries there, he would be able to penetrate into the country of the Friendly Wakambas; with whom (as it is stated in the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* of the present month, p. 12) "our missionaries are in continual communication, and who carry on a commercial intercourse between the sea-coast and the main body of their own tribe, which lies from 400 to 600 miles distant in the interior." The repeated exploratory journeys to a considerable distance inland, recently made by the Rev. Mr. Rebmann, have shown (to use that missionary's words in the *Church Missionary Record* of February last, p. 32) that "the character of the people is free from that savagery which would render it unadvisable for one or two individuals only to reside in their country." The only danger or difficulty to which it was contemplated that Dr. Biallobotzky might be exposed, was in passing through the tribes occupying the coast districts, from some of whom M. Maizan, a French traveller, lately met his death; but it was considered that the friendly assistance of his countrymen, the missionaries, would obviate all apprehension on this score. In February last Dr. Biallobotzky arrived at Zanzibar on his way to Mombas, taking with him letters of recommendation from Captain Haines, I. N., the Political Agent at Aden, to Captain Hamerton, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar and the East India Company's Resident with the Imam of Muscat. This officer received the traveller very hospitably and kindly, but raised the strongest objections to his journey, and refused to aid him in its prosecution. The Rev. Dr. Krapf, to whom I gave Dr. Biallobotzky a recommendation and who came over from Rabbai-Empia to Zanzibar to see him, also declined assisting him, and even objected (as likewise did Captain Hamerton) to his accompanying him as far only as the Missionary Station. This withholding of assistance on the part of individuals possessing, from their position, such authority and influence, being virtually a prohibition of Dr. Biallobotzky's further progress, he felt himself under the necessity of abandoning his undertaking and of returning to Aden, from which place he addressed a letter to me on the 1st instant. It is, he adds, some consolation to know that the Church Missionaries are actively engaged in exploring the interior of Eastern Africa; and from their exertions we may expect to see, ere long, the solution of the great geographical problem, which it was hoped that Dr. Biallobotzky would have had the good fortune to accomplish.

Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Society.—At the annual meeting of the members of this Society on the 26th ult. The Chisholm in the Chair, the Report of the Actuary, specially appointed by the Board of Directors to investigate the state of the Society's affairs, and to ascertain the amount of the divisible surplus, after providing for all the outstanding liabilities, having been read, it was resolved unanimously,—That the Actuary's report is highly satisfactory; and that the recommendation therein made for a reduction of thirty per cent. to be allowed on the premiums payable, during the present year, by all members entitled to participate in the profits, be approved and adopted. Several re-elections then took place, and the thanks of the meeting voted to the Directors, Auditors, Managing Director, and Actuary, for the zeal and ability evinced in the performance of their respective duties. An unanimous vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman.

Edwin Landseer's Random Shot. at the Royal Academy last year, has been for the last few days exhibiting at Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi's, with the engraving by its side. It is a most pathetic picture, and will add to the artist's popularity, already so "engraved" in our English homes.

The Roman Villa at Hartlip, Kent.—The liberal proprietor, Mr. William Bland, on Monday entertained a select party, including Sir John Tylden, the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, the Rev. Beale Poste, Mr. Douce, Mr. Clement Smythe, and Dr. Plomby, to meet some of the members of the Archaeological Association from London. Several additional apartments have been laid open, and some subterranean rooms, the steps to which, formed of layers of tiles, are in perfect preservation. After partaking of a substantial repast, the visitors examined the more select objects of ancient remains recently discovered. Among these were some elegant specimens of glass, and a portion of a goblet in green glass, with representations of chariot races and gladiatorial fights, of extreme rarity; and a large Samian bowl, richly embossed with foliage, scrolls, myth, and other designs. The practised eye of one of the party pronounced this to be of late date and of singular workmanship. The coins of Honorius show the villa was used up to the latest period of Roman domination; and some objects very like *Saxon* suggest that it was occupied at a still later date.

Racing Prizes.—The magnificent works which have been prepared as prizes for the Emperor of Russia's vase and the Queen's cup, at the forthcoming Ascot Meeting, and also the Goodwood cup, by the Messrs. Garrard, have been on view during the week, and are well worthy of being inspected before they pass into the hands of those who are fortunate enough to gain them. The Emperor's vase is a fine representation of the death of Hippolitus; the Queen's cup the arena of a Spanish bull-fight, with the matador on horseback ready to goad the infuriated bull with his spear; and the Goodwood cup is a group of Sioux Indians hunting the bison in the prairie. This is, to our taste, one of the best specimens of racing cup we ever saw; it is in reality what it professes to be, "a cup," and the group of men and horses is amazingly spirited. The whole of these works are executed from models by Mr. Cotterill, and are alike creditable to the taste of the artist and the skill of the manufacturers.

Mr. Hogarth's Gallery.—We, as the French say, "assisted" at a private view of a very remarkable and remarkably interesting collection of sketches, drawings, paintings, &c., of all the most eminent artists of our native school, yesterday. It is too late in the week for us to do more than draw attention to this exposition; but we can truly say, that the walls of Mr. Hogarth's gallery are covered with specimens of studies and studios, that have only to be seen to be appreciated; and we anticipate much good from the collection for public exhibition of such works, by such masters as those to which we have referred. We understand that they are for sale as well as sight, and we recommend all lovers of the arts to pay them a visit.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Abbot's (J. N., Jun.) Sketches of Modern Athens, 8vo, 5s. Account of an Expedition to New Holland, second edition, 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.
- Allison's Europe, vol. 3, 8vo, cloth, 15s.
- Barnes on Isaiah, 3 vols, cloth, 9s.
- Billings's (R.W.) Infinity of Geometric Design, 4to, cloth, 25s.
- Boardman's (T. C.) Collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d.
- Bohn's Extra Vol.; Rabelais' Works, vol. 1, cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Classical Library; Plato's Works, vol. 2, cloth, 9s.
- Dale's Thucydies, vol. 2, cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Brown's (Miss) Historical Recreations, square cloth, 2s. 6d. (with Key, 3s.)
- Child's Book of Ballads, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Cooper's (J. F.) Sea Lions, 3 vols, second edition, £1 11s. 6d.
- Corkran's (J. F.) History of the National Constituent Assembly, 2 vols, post 8vo, cloth, 21s.
- Court Manual of Dignity and Precedence, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
- Delille's Repertoire, fourth edition, 12mo, boards, 6s. 6d.
- Dower's School Atlas, 8vo, half bound, 12s.
- Enchanted Doll, by Mark Lemon, 3s. 6d.
- Excitement; Tale of Our Own Times, 2 vols, post 8vo, 21s.
- Hoblyn's Dictionary of Medical Terms, 12mo, cloth, 10s.
- Scientific Terms, 12mo, cloth, 10s.
- Johnston's Commercial Chart of the World, 4to, morocco, £3 3s.
- Kings of the East, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s.

- Kling's Chess Problems, 8vo, cloth, 8s.
- Kynaston's (Lieut.) Casualties Afloat, 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
- Loudon's Horticulturist, 8vo, cloth, new edition, 15s.
- Mackay's Western World, 3 vols, post 8vo, cloth, £1 11s. 6d.
- Magic of Kindness, by the Brothers Mayhew, 18mo, cloth 6s.
- Marryat's (Captain) Valerie, an Autobiography, 2 vols, post 8vo, cloth, 21s.
- Maxwell's (W. H.) Legends of the Cheviots, post 8vo, cloth 12s.
- Milner's Atlas of Astronomy, division 3, 8vo, 6s.
- Musgrave's (G.) Reminiscences of an Excursion to Paris, post 8vo, cloth, 21s.
- Nash's (T. H.) Scriptural Ideas of Faith, 12mo, 4s.
- Nights of Toll, third edition, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
- Puritans of England and Pilgrim Fathers, vol. 1, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Rectory Guest, by Author of "Gambler's Wife," 3 vols, £1 11s. 6d.
- Scrivener's (H.) Railways of United Kingdom, 8vo, cloth, 21s.
- Show's (R., Esq.) Duties of High Bailiffs, 8vo, cloth, 3s.
- Simee's (A.) Electro-Metallurgy, second edition, 8vo, cloth 15s.
- Southeys's Commonplace Book, edited by J. W. Warner, 8vo, cloth, 18s.
- Standard Novels, vol. 116: Legends of the Rhine, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
- Thom's (D.) Three Questions Proposed and Answered, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
- Tupper's (P.) Philosophy, ninth edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s.
- Vintage Gleanings: Selections from Sermons Preached by Rev. J. H. Evans, 32mo, cloth, 3s.
- Wilberforce's Sermons, fifth edition, 12mo, cloth, 7s.

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.			
[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]			
1849.	h. m. s.	1849.	h. m. s.
June 2 . . .	11 57 37 9	June 6 . . .	11 58 17 8
3 . . .	— 57 47 4	7 . . .	— 58 28 6
4 . . .	— 57 57 2	8 . . .	— 58 39 7
5 . . .	— 58 7 3		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR.—Having seen in your article on Southeys's Commonplace Book, a quotation from that work, by which the Milky Way appears to have been anciently called Watling Street, I am tempted to offer what seems like an explanation of the term. In the northern part of Norfolk, around the neighbourhood of Walsingham, the Milky Way is, I believe, still called by the old inhabitants, "the Walsingham Way," having received that name from the numerous hosts of devotees who came to make their offering to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham, as they believed that its direction across the heavens was designed to guide their steps to that splendid abode of the image of the Blessed Virgin, which, as Erasmus said, "Shone so bright with gold and gems, that it looked like the seat of the gods." May not Watling be a corruption of Walsingham, while the proximity of the Abbey to the sea-coast may account for its being so called by the sailors. I have myself travelled along the road to Walsingham, in a brilliant starlight night, and can speak personally of the singular manner in which the Milky Way corresponds with its course.—I am, &c., G. M. L.

May 29th.

"An Indignant Hebrew" is wroth with the allegation of our correspondent, (Horse Celtic,) that Abraham spoke Celtic, and accuses us of blasphemy in saying so. "Our language," he says, "is the oldest in the world, and I don't consider that there is any cursed Irish lingo in it."

Royal Academy.—We shall resume our notice of this gallery next week. In our last Number one of our critical contributors, not so conversant with biography and politics as with pictures, mistook Mr. William Cubitt the engineer, for Mr. William Cubitt the M.P., in the notice of the R.A. Exhibition.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is now OPEN.—Admission (from Eight o'clock till Seven), One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling. JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

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